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SMOKING BEHAVIOUR OF CANADIANS

A National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey Report 1989

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SMOKING BEHAVIOUR OF CANADIANS

A National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey Report 1989

Prepared by

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and
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January 1992

The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the point of view of Health and Welfare Canada.

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NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS SURVEY
THE SMOKING BEHAVIOUR OF CANADIANS

PREFACE

This report is the second in a series concerning the results of Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey. It contains estimates of tobacco use among Canadians 15 years of age and over. Statistics Canada carried out the Survey on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada in March 1989. The Survey covered a total of 11 634 Canadians age 15 and over, who answered many questions concerning their consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, in particular the quantities involved, habits of consumption and the circumstances and atmosphere surrounding consumption. Other questions dealt with health problems and with the social and economic problems caused by the abuse of alcohol, prescription and over-the-counter drugs and illegal drugs. The Survey also asked people what could and should be done to prevent such problems. All respondents were assured that they would remain totally anonymous and that their answers would be confidential.

The results of the Survey provide a solid basis that will be used to assess the importance of the problem caused by alcohol and other drugs among Canada's adults.

The information contained in this report should be taken into account in developing programs and measures in Canada. It should foster dialogue and debate among people working in the field, provide a basis for other research, and above all, give Canadians the facts they need to make judicious decisions regarding the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Although Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey is impressive in scope, it does have limitations. For example, the Survey excludes some groups, such as teenagers under 15 years of age, the homeless and people in institutions. Moreover, it was only possible to study a small number of the thousands of psychotropic drugs and other substances that are currently available in Canada. Other Surveys relating to these issues will be undertaken in order to complete the general picture.

Research in drug abuse in Canada is in its infancy, and adequate documentation on the nature and extent of the problem is still lacking. This Survey fills many of the gaps in our information, and prepares the way for the development of effective measures in the long term.

Canada's Drug Strategy

Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey is part of the program of Canada's Drug Strategy and of Canada's Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use in Canada.

Canada's Drug Strategy, initiated in 1987, has been developed through extensive consultations among the federal, provincial and territorial governments, non-governmental organizations and toxicologists.

The federal government has committed $210 million over five years to improve existing programs and to fund the activities of five federal departments.

The objective of Canada's Drug Strategy is to reduce the harmful effects of addiction on families and communities by taking a balanced approach to the problems of supply and demand in a Canadian context.

Canada's Drug Strategy is based on a proper balance between educational and preventive measures on the one hand, and actions of interdiction and coercion on the other. Its underlying assumption is that the best way to reduce the incidence of drug addiction in the long term is to attack the problem at its source: supply. Seventy percent of Canada's Drug Strategy resources are devoted to priority areas.

When Canada's Drug Strategy was launched, five federal departments received financial support to take steps for which Health and Welfare Canada assumes general responsibility. However, the overall strategy

calls upon several other federal departments. Some programs, which were already under way when the Strategy was first implemented, have not received additional funding. Other anti-drug programs have since been set up or are under development. All are partners in Canada's Drug Strategy on the same basis as the provinces, the territories and agencies that receive federal assistance to carry on the war against drugs.

At the present time, the partners of Canada's Drug Strategy include 14 departments and agencies of the federal government, all the provinces and territories and hundreds of non-governmental organizations.

National Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use in Canada

Tobacco use is the major preventable cause of disease, disability and death in Canada. Every year, more than 38 000 Canadians die from smoking-related diseases.

Canada's Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use in Canada is based on the belief that the impact of efforts to reduce tobacco use will be greater if all levels of government and non-governmental organizations work together.

In May 1985, the federal Minister of Health and Welfare and all of the provincial Ministers of Health in Canada agreed on the need to adopt a comprehensive approach. Eight national health organizations also endorsed this approach.

The "Directional Paper" of Canada's Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use in Canada identifies seven key ways of dealing with the issue of tobacco use: legislation; access to information; availability of services and programs; message promotion; support for community-based initiatives; coordination of policies; and research.

Canada's Strategy is intended to create a feeling of solidarity in dealing with the many initiatives currently being implemented to fight smoking throughout Canada, and to take advantage of the excellent programs Canada already has to give more scope to the initiative.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey is the result of very extensive collaboration among scientists from all parts of Canada, who have pooled their efforts and their skills.

This report has been prepared by Marc Eliany of the Health Promotion Studies Unit, with the assistance of Jean-René Courtemanche, a student from the University of Sherbrooke.

The team responsible for Canada's Survey was composed of the following members: Marc Eliany, National Survey Project Director; Norman Giesbrecht, Ontario Addiction Research Foundation, who acted as principal consultant; and Mike Nelson, Special Advisor to the Health Studies Promotion Branch.

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The Survey team sincerely acknowledges the many other revisers for the help they provided at various stages in the process. In particular, we would like to mention the help we received from Thomas Stephens [1991], who prepared the study "Canadians and Smoking: An Update" and the example given by Wayne J. Millar [1988] in his report, "Smoking Behaviour of Canadians, 1986", which preceded this report. Special thanks are also due to the staff of the Special Surveys Division at Statistics Canada who conducted the interviews and supplied the data tapes, especially Gary Catlin and Anne Haining; and to the staff of the Program Planning and Information Branch of Health and Welfare Canada for their invaluable assistance in data processing, in particular Bill Bradley, Prem Khosla, John Hancock and Paul Boulé.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1989, approximately 6.5 million Canadians, or 32% of the population 15 years of age or over, were cigarette smokers. About 33% of men and 31% of women were smokers.
- The highest rates of tobacco use, namely 35% and 37%, are found in the 20-54 age group. Rates are lower among teenagers (23%) and among older Canadians (19%).
- In the 15-34 age group, women smoke as much as men, but smoking rates among older individuals are higher for men.
- Tobacco use is higher in Newfoundland (36%) and Quebec (35%) and in the Maritimes (33%), and lower in British Columbia (28%). For men, rates vary considerably from region to region, but for women there is little regional variation except in Quebec, where the rate is high.
- The rate of tobacco use decreases as the level of education increases. Individuals who have a high school diploma or less are more likely to smoke than people with a university education.
- Tobacco use among those earning $60,000 or more per year is one third lower than among those who earn less than $30,000.
- Managers, students and retirees are less likely to smoke (23% to 29%). The highest smoking rates are found among blue collar workers and people looking for work (41% and 42%).
- For young adults and for older individuals, tobacco use is higher among Francophones and lower among those whose first language is neither English nor French. There are no differences by language for smokers in the 35-54 age bracket.
- In general, one quarter of Canadians smoke 1 to 10 cigarettes per day, 62% smoke 11 to 25 cigarettes and 10% smoke 26 or more cigarettes. Men between 34 and 54 years of age are the biggest consumers of tobacco. Women are more likely than men to smoke 1 to 10 cigarettes per day.
- Looking at trends over the years, we find that the predominant use of tobacco has declined gradually since 1965. The greatest declines have taken place primarily among young people 15 to 19 years of age. Teenagers, both boys and girls, are now less likely to smoke than they were in the past.
- From 1966 to 1988, the proportion of those who smoked the largest number of cigarettes increased, but in 1989 it declined. The greatest decline is again found among young people.

INTRODUCTION

Much evidence suggests that the abuse of alcohol and other drugs is directly harmful to a large number of Canadians, and indirectly harmful to even more. Among these drugs, tobacco is one of the major causes of health problems in Canada.

In earlier research efforts, such as the work done in connection with the Health Promotion Survey of 1985, the data collected on the consumption of alcohol and other drugs proved useful to researchers and practitioners. This showed the need for a databank that people would be able to consult in conducting more detailed studies of issues relating to alcohol and drugs.

Since 1965, Health and Welfare Canada has been gathering information on the smoking habits of Canadians, through supplements to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). LFS is the most extensive ongoing survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada.

The development of this databank was one of the priorities of Canada's Drug Strategy, which Health and Welfare Canada inaugurated on May 27, 1987, to reduce the harm that drug abuse causes to individuals, families and communities.

Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey is the first large Canada-wide study to deal specifically with the problems associated with alcohol and other drugs. The major focus of the Survey was to study the alcohol consumption habits of Canadians. A second aim was to examine the use of prescription or over-the-counter drugs, of tobacco and of illegal drugs like marijuana.

In Canada's Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, Canadians were contacted by telephone and asked whether they smoked cigarettes, at what age they began smoking, if they had smoked in the past but quit, and how many cigarettes they smoked a day.

In this report, the main purpose of our analysis is to determine the national and regional characteristics of smokers, and the status of smoking trends from 1965 to 1989.

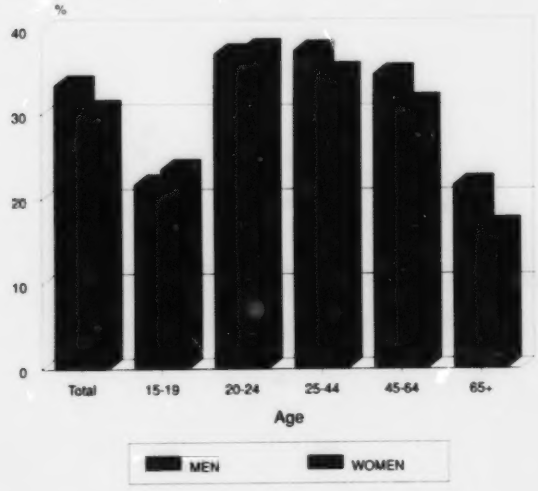
SMOKING STATUS

Age and sex

In 1989, some 6.5 million Canadians, or 32% of the population 15 years of age and over, smoked cigarettes. About 3.3 million men and 3.2 million women (33% and 31% respectively) were current smokers[1] (Table 1). The percentage of current smokers gradually declined from 1965 to 1989 (from 50% to 32%) (see Table 18). However, this rate is one of the highest in the world (see Tables 23 and 24).

Table 1 and Figure 1 present more detailed data on the distribution of the population by smoking status. Among people less than 35 years of age, the number of smokers is similar for men and for women. For those 35 and over, men's smoking rates are slightly higher, by 3 to 5 percentage points.[2] The number of smokers is higher among adults in the 20-54 age group (35% to 37%), and lower among teenagers and older Canadians (23% to 19%).

Figure 1
Cigarette smokers age 15 and over, by age and sex, Canada, 1989



Sixty-eight percent of Canadians are non-smokers. This category includes both former smokers (26%) and those who have never smoked (42%). Because of historical differences between men and women in regard to tobacco use, the proportion of former smokers is higher among men (30%) than among women (22%). Among men, the proportion of former smokers increases with age, while for women, it increases up to the 35-44 age group, and then gradually declines (Table 1).

The category of people who have never smoked is important because it may reflect social pressures on people not to start smoking. Approximately 42% of the adult population state that they have never smoked (about 37% of men compared to 48% of women). The percentage of adult males who have never smoked decreases with age, and a higher percentage of women have never smoked. Sixty-three percent of women 65 years of age or older have never smoked, compared to 24% of men in this age group (Table 1).

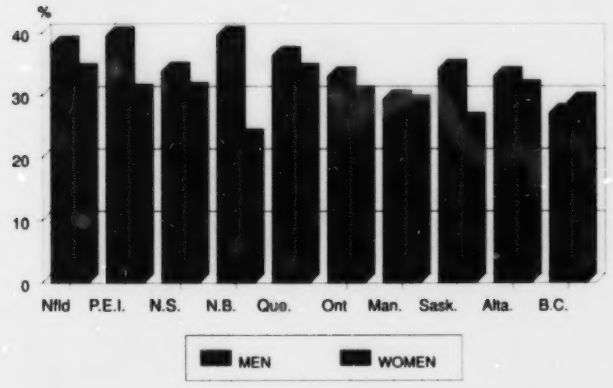
Region

Smoking status varies from region to region, although these differences are becoming smaller. In 1989, Newfoundland and Quebec had the largest proportions of smokers in Canada (36% and 35% respectively), while British Columbia had the smallest (28%) (see Table 2 and Figure 2).

1 The category of "current smokers" includes both daily and occasional smokers. Since only 1% of people were occasional smokers in 1989, we have combined the two categories. In this study, current smokers will be described simply as "smokers".

2 Throughout the report, differences in responses are expressed in percentages, namely in relation to total response rather than to the number of individuals answering the question. For example, a decline from 30% to 20% is considered to be a drop of 10 percentage points (30 - 20 = 10), rather than a decline of 33% (10/30 x 100 = 33). These differences have not been analysed for the statistical value and, in general, remarks are only made on differences of 3% to 4% or more. Such differences are likely significant in a sample of this size. (See Table C of Appendix B.)

Figure 2
Cigarette smokers age 15 and over, by province and sex, Canada, 1989



In comparing the smoking status of men in the different provinces, we find that rates are highest in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and New Brunswick (38% to 40%). Rates observed in Manitoba and British Columbia are lower (29% and 27% respectively).

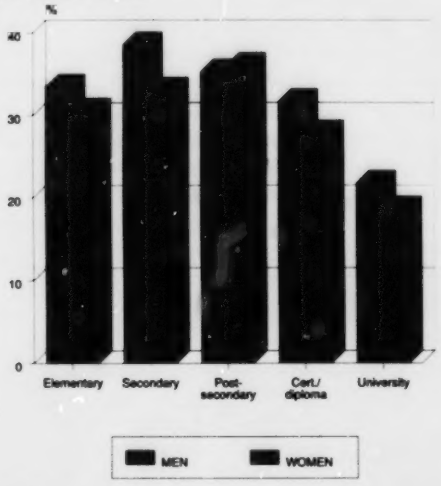
Quebec and Newfoundland have the highest proportion of women who smoke (34%), while New Brunswick has the smallest percentage of women smokers (23%). In all provinces except British Columbia, tobacco use is more widespread among men. In British Columbia, the proportion of women smokers is 2 percentage points higher than that of men, while in the other provinces, the rate for men is 1 to 7 points higher than for women. The ratio of men to women who smoke varies from 1.0 to 1.7. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have the greatest differences in tobacco use by sex. In New Brunswick, the rate of consumption for men is 17 percentage points higher than the rate for women, and in Prince Edward Island, the difference is 10 percentage points. In these two provinces, the ratio of male to female smokers is 1.7 and 1.3 respectively.

Education

The relationship between education and tobacco use is important because it facilitates identification of target groups for public education initiatives. Most previous surveys showed an inverse relationship between the number of years of formal education and tobacco use, and this Survey is no exception.

Tobacco use is closely linked to level of education. Table 3 and Figure 3 present comparative data on smoking rates by level of education. The ratio of smokers with a high school diploma to university graduates who smoke is 1.8. The difference for women is 17 percentage points, and 14 points for men. The percentage of smokers decreases as the level of formal education increases. (It should be noted that these comparisons are not age-adjusted.)

Figure 3
Cigarette smokers age 15 and over, by education and sex, Canada, 1989



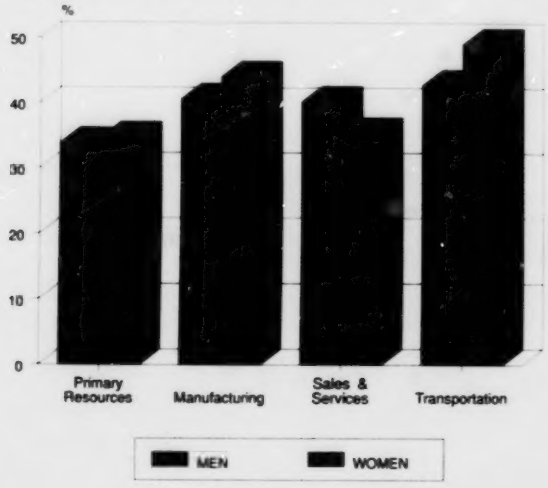
Occupation

It is important to know the extent of tobacco use in various occupational categories, both for epidemiological reasons and to facilitate the development of health promotion programs. Tobacco use associated with other hazardous substances in the workplace may have a synergistic effect more pathogenic than the combined effect of the two particular types of exposure [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984]. The quantities of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide that cigarettes emit into the ambient air are much higher than they are in the smoke inhaled by smokers [Rickert et al., 1984]. Consequently, workers who do not smoke but who are involuntarily exposed to cigarette smoke may run some of the same health risks as smokers [Dosman, 1985 and Wigle et al., 1987]. In other words, they can develop the same kind of diseases as smokers. A recent Canadian study of data on the composition of tobacco smoke and on health risks associated with passive smoking suggests that

there is no safe level of exposure [Collishaw et al., 1984].

As Table 4 shows, the highest rates of tobacco use have been found among people looking for work (42%), blue collar workers (41%) and white collar workers (37%). Those groups that had the lowest rates include students (23%) and retired people (24%). Managers and people at home fall between these two extremes, with rates of 29% and 30% respectively. When tobacco use is compared according to the sex of the respondents, we find that men are generally more inclined to smoke than women unless they are students, blue collar workers or managers, all groups in which the proportion of smokers is higher among women than among men. If we look at the data in terms of employment sectors (Table 5 and Figure 4), the highest proportion of smokers is in the transportation sector (44%), followed by manufacturing (41%) and the sales and service sector (37%).

Figure 4
Cigarette smokers age 15 and over, by sector of employment and sex, Canada, 1989



Income

Table 6 shows the distribution of smokers by household income. Tobacco use is closely tied to personal income and tends to decrease as income increases. For example, it is 36% among those earning less than $10,000 per year, but only 25% for people making $60,000 or more. Tobacco use for men and for women differs greatly among those earning less than $10,000, but is similar for people who earn $10,000 or more.

Language spoken

Smoking status varies according to the language spoken by individuals. Table 7 shows that the proportion of smokers is greater among Francophones (35%) than among Anglophones (31%), for all age groups and for both sexes. The lowest percentage of smokers (27%) is found among people whose first language is neither English nor French. Furthermore, 81% of women in this category say that they have never smoked.

Ethnic origin[1]

Table 8 contains data on tobacco use by ethnic origin. It shows that the largest proportion of smokers, namely 37%, is found among individuals whose origin is both Canadian and French. Moreover, those who are Canadians only or French only have the second highest percentage, that is, 35% in both cases. Rates of tobacco use are lower among other Europeans (29%) and among people of other origins (26%). The greatest difference between the sexes in regard to smoking is found among people of both Canadian and French origin, the discrepancy being 6 percentage points (40% among men compared to 34% for women), and among people of other ethnic origins (where the difference is 9 percentage points).

Religion

Tobacco use is closely associated with the religion of individuals (Table 9). People who say they have no religion, Roman Catholics and members of the United Church are the heaviest smokers, each group having a consumption rate of about 34%. Next in order come the Anglicans (31%) and other Protestants (29%). The lowest proportion of smokers (24%) is found among people who belong to other religions. This category also contains the largest percentage of people who have never smoked, that is, more than half.

1 See note on Table 8 for a definition of "ethnic origin".

DAILY CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION

Mortality risks vary according to smoking status and degree of exposure to risk factors. People who currently smoke cigarettes are much more likely to suffer diseases associated with tobacco use and to die of them than former smokers or people who have never smoked. It has been established that tobacco-related risk depends upon the number of cigarettes smoked per day, the tar and nicotine content of the cigarettes smoked, the habit of inhaling smoke, and the duration of tobacco use. This report contains information on the frequency of tobacco use.

Data on the distribution of smokers by number of cigarettes smoked per day in 1989 (Table 10) indicate that 26% of Canadian smokers consumed 1 to 10 cigarettes per day, 64% smoked 11 to 25 cigarettes and 10% had more than 25 cigarettes per day. Some Canadian manufacturers have recently marketed packs of 30 cigarettes; if this trend catches on, the proportion of smokers consuming more than 25 cigarettes per day could increase further.

Age and sex

Table 10 shows that in general, men are heavier smokers. About 13% of male smokers consume more than 25 cigarettes per day, compared to 6% of women smokers. The proportion of smokers consuming more than 25 cigarettes per day increases with age for both men and women, up to the 45-54 age group. The highest percentage of smokers consuming less than 10 cigarettes per day, namely, about half (50%), is found in the 15-19 age group. They are followed by the group of people 65 years of age and over, where the corresponding figure is nearly 34% (Table 10).

Region

The proportion of individuals who regularly smoke more than 25 cigarettes per day varies by region. Table 11 shows that the highest proportion of such smokers is in Quebec (14%), followed by British Columbia (12%). The Atlantic Provinces are close to the national average, with 10%, and the lowest percentages are in Ontario (8%) and in the Prairie Provinces (5%). In all regions, women generally smoke fewer cigarettes than men.

Education

Table 12 indicates that more smokers with between zero and eight years of formal education smoke more than 25 cigarettes per day. The consumption habits of men were largely responsible for this particular configuration of data in the overall population. Approximately 15% of men with less than eight years of schooling consumed more than 25 cigarettes per day. Men smoke more than women in general, but for both sexes, the proportion of smokers consuming less than 10 cigarettes per day becomes progressively larger as the level of education rises. In the group of women with the most education, for example, 43% of smokers consumed fewer than 10 cigarettes per day. These results are similar to those of Table 3, which shows that tobacco use decreases as the level of education increases.

Occupation

Table 13 indicates that among smokers, students have the lowest rate of daily cigarette consumption. Half of student smokers consume between 1 and 10 cigarettes per day. This rate is more than 21 percentage points above the rates for the groups of managers and of retired people, which follow with 30% each. Blue collar workers seem to be the heaviest smokers, 12% of whom smoke more than 25 cigarettes per day. The largest percentages of average smokers (consuming between 11 and 25 cigarettes per day) are found among white collar workers (70%), blue collar workers (69%) and people at home (68%). Similar results are recorded in Table 4 in regard to frequency of tobacco use.

Income

Table 14 gives the distribution of smokers by income. Tobacco use is highest among people who earn between $30,000 and $39,999 (11% smoke more than 25 cigarettes per day). Those who have an income of less than $10,000 have the highest percentage of smokers consuming less than 10 cigarettes per day (31%). They are followed by those who earn between $10,000 and $29,900 and by people earning more than $60,000. both of these groups having a proportion of 27%.

Language spoken

Table 15, which gives the distribution of smokers by number of cigarettes smoked per day and by language spoken, shows that as a group, people who speak neither French nor English have the highest percentage of smokers consuming less than 10 cigarettes per day (38%). Francophones are more inclined than Anglophones to smoke more than 25 cigarettes per day, the percentages for these groups being 13% and 8% respectively. Similar results are recorded in Table 7 in regard to frequency of tobacco use.

Ethnic origin

Tobacco use varies according to ethnic origin, as Table 16 shows. People who have identified themselves as being of Canadian and French origin seem to have the largest proportion of smokers consuming more than 25 cigarettes per day (15%). On the other hand, the highest percentage of smokers who have less than 10 cigarettes per day (34%) is found among people whose origin is other than Canadian, French, English or European. This model agrees with the distribution of types of smokers (Table 8).

Religion

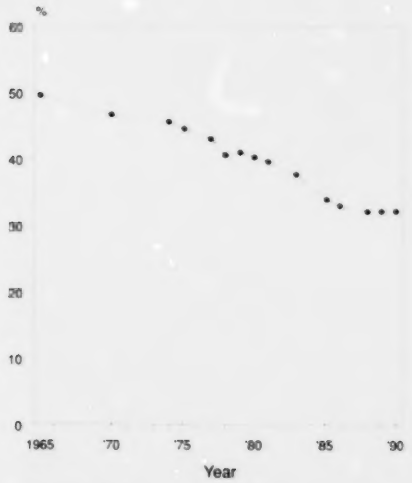
We have seen earlier that religion has an influence on the consumption of tobacco (Table 9). Table 17 shows the effect of religion on the number of cigarettes smoked per day. People who do not adhere to any specific religion have the highest percentage of smokers of 25 or more cigarettes per day (13%). This percentage is 10% or less for each of the other categories of religion. Members of the United Church and Anglicans are more inclined than other groups to smoke between 11 and 25 cigarettes per day (69% and 68% respectively), while people whose religion is other than those mentioned in the table show the lowest daily consumption, with 34% who smoke between 1 and 10 cigarettes per day.

CHANGES IN SMOKING BEHAVIOUR

Proportion of smokers

Changes have occurred in the consumption of cigarettes since 1965. Figure 5 shows that the percentage of smokers has steadily declined over the last 25 years, from 50% in 1965 to 32% in 1989 (see Table 18).

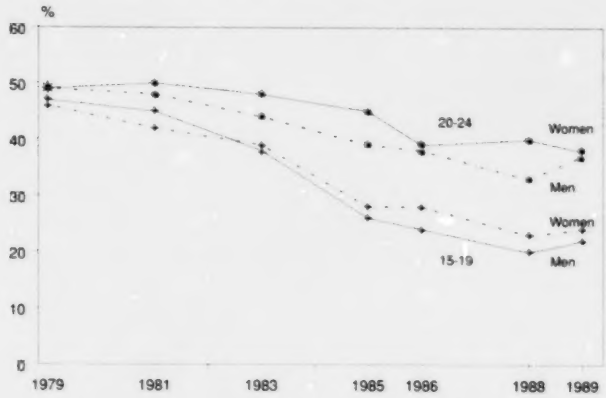
Figure 5
Percentage of smokers age 15 and over, Canada, 1965-1990



Among young people, smoking has dropped off considerably since 1979. Figure 6 shows that the percentage of young smokers (15 to 19 years of age) has decreased more than the percentage of smokers aged 20 to 24. It is too early to determine whether there is a long-term levelling off among young people (see Table 19).

In general, this decline has been much more pronounced among men than among women, the figures being 21 and 3 percentage points respectively. It should, however, be noted that in 1966, the proportion of regular smokers among men was much higher than among women, the difference being 22 percentage points (54% for men compared to 32% for women). Currently, however, the percentages for the two sexes are much closer together than they were in 1966; in 1989, the proportion of regular smokers was 33% for men and 31% for women (Table 1). Furthermore, while there are more men than women 25 years of age and

Figure 6
Percentage of smokers age 15 to 24, Canada, 1979-1989



over who smoke every day, men and women have similar rates in the under-25 age group. Another point that should be stressed is that among men, the percentages of regular smokers are lower than they were in 1989 for every age group, while some age groups of women show an increase in regular smokers in comparison with 1966. For example, among women 65 years of age and over, the proportion of regular smokers has risen from 8% in 1966 to 16% in 1989. This change is primarily attributed to aging of the smokers' group, and to replacement of the oldest cohort of non-smokers as the years went by; thus, this development, is probably a temporary phenomenon.

Daily consumption

Smokers are now thought to be more aware than they were in the past of dangers caused by cigarette smoking. Canadians have seen steep tax increases on tobacco products, and face greater restrictions of smoking in public and in the workplace. Smokers have responded to these pressures by reducing their daily consumption of cigarettes. Although the percentage of smokers has not changed much since 1986, Table 20 shows that changes have occurred in the daily consumption of smokers, namely in the number of people who smoke every day. In fact, between 1986 and 1989, the proportion of people who smoke 26 or

more cigarettes per day has declined by 3%. We also find a drop of 4% in the proportion of average smokers, that is those who smoke between 11 and 25 cigarettes per day. The result of these changes is an increase of 6% in the number of people who smoke few cigarettes (1 to 10 per day).

The percentage of smokers consuming 26 or more cigarettes per day grew somewhat from 1966 to 1981 (from 8% to 13%), and has since been on the decrease. The proportion of smokers in this category has decreased for both men and women, by 3 and 2 percentage points respectively (Table 20).

The proportion of people who smoke less than 10 cigarettes per day has grown since 1981. The largest increase in this category, from 38% to 51%, occurred in the 15-19 age group. This great change is largely attributable to women, who recorded a 24 percentage point increase during this period (Table 20).

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

In Canada, cigarette smokers have a greater tendency to consume alcohol than those who have never smoked (see Figure 7). They are also more likely to take more drinks per week (see Figure 8), and to have consumed five or more drinks at least 15 times during the previous year (see Figure 9). Eighty-three percent of regular and former smokers drink at least "occasionally", compared to 70% of those who have never smoked (see Table 21). On the average, regular smokers have 5.2 drinks per week, compared to former smokers (3.9) and those who have never smoked (2.4).

Figure 7
Percentage of current drinkers, by smoking behaviour, Canada, 1989

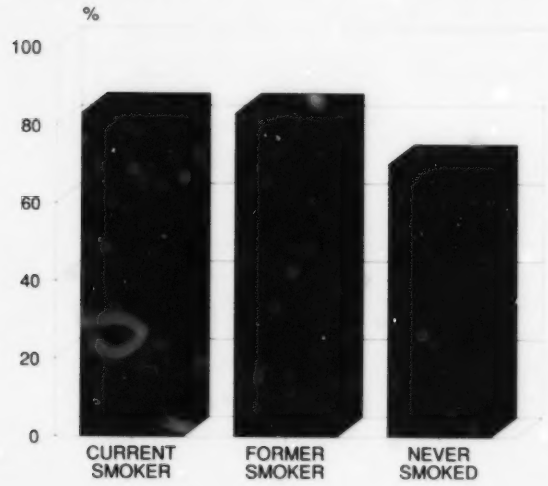


Figure 8
Average number of drinks consumed per week, by smoking behaviour, Canada, 1989

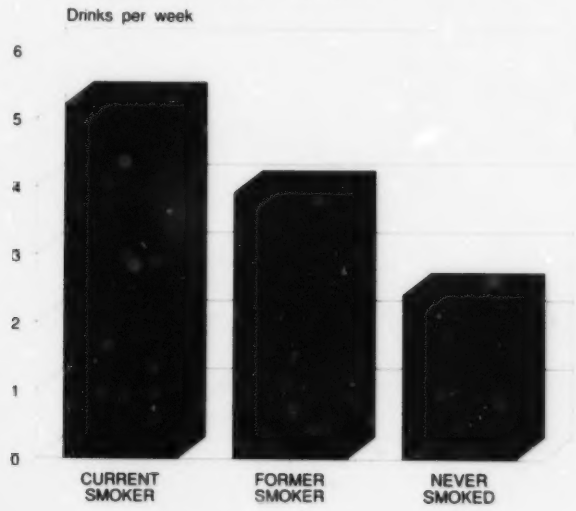
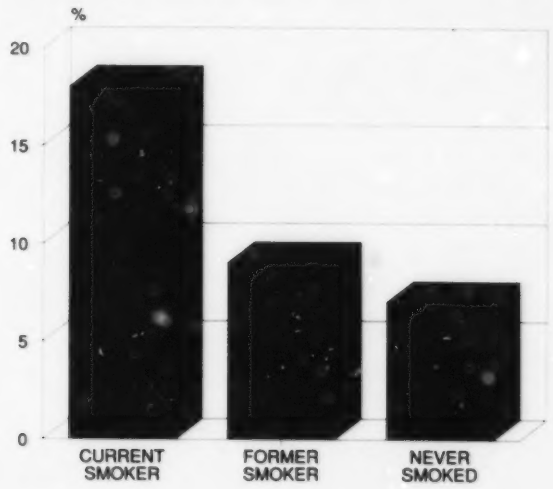


Figure 9
Percentage of drinkers having consumed five or more drinks on 15 or more occasions last year, by smoking behaviour, Canada, 1989



The proportion of heavy drinkers (namely those who have had five or more drinks at least 15 times during the previous year) is twice as high among regular smokers (18%) than it is among former smokers (9%) or those who have never smoked (7%) (see Table 22).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Sales trends

Table 23 gives tobacco sales figures for some industrialized and developing countries.

Although short-term trends may show fluctuations, some long-term trends do emerge. For most countries, the record year came in the early 1980s, although in some European countries tobacco sales had been declining since the 1970s. Only six countries had sales at their highest level in 1983, the last year for which figures were available.

Sales figures are expressed in millions of product units manufactured. Tobacco sales are governed by a number of factors: taxes above all, the economic situation, advertising and the existence or lack of programs and restrictions to reduce tobacco use. Periodic tax increases generally result in a substantial drop in sales.

Studies of smoking behaviour

Studies of smoking behaviour are a useful source of information, because they enable us to draw a profile of smokers and their behaviour. Such studies provide valuable information on public health, making it possible, for example, to identify populations at risk. Table 24 gives an overview of smoking rates among adults 15 years of age and over, based on reliable probability surveys conducted around the world.

The definitions of "smokers", "non-smokers" and "former smokers" may differ slightly. They are, however, generally based on self-declared information. We encourage the reader to exercise caution before drawing conclusions about the classification of countries on the basis of data contained in this work [WHO, 1986]. However, the figures do show that on a worldwide basis, men were more likely to be smokers than women, at least in the early 1980s, and that smoking rates in Canada for both sexes were similar to those of other developed countries.

CONCLUSION

Since 1966, tobacco consumption seems to have gradually decreased, and the proportion of Canadians who smoke has declined considerably. Moreover, tobacco consumption habits are changing among those who still smoke, and regular smokers were smoking much less in 1989 than they had in previous years.

It is interesting to note that the changes that have occurred show a convergence in the smoking behaviour of men and women due to men reducing their smoking more than women. Also important to note is that differences in tobacco use rates continue to be recorded in different regions and socio-economic groups.

In general, tobacco use is one of the major causes of health problems in Canada. More than 38 000 Canadians die each year of diseases associated with the consumption of tobacco [Collishaw and Leahy, 1991]. An evaluation of prevention and treatment studies indicates that reduction in tobacco use and in its attendant problems is possible when all parties concerned work together to encourage optimal use of resources and to create a climate conducive to making changes in norms and behaviour.

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APPENDIX A

TABLES

Notes:

1. The following symbols appear in some tables of this appendix:

   * High variability of the sample (the coefficient of variation is between 16.6% and 33.3%). The data must be used with caution.

   — The data have been deleted because the coefficient of variation was greater than 33.3%.

2. A particular characteristic of this type of report is that totals may not equal 100.0%. This is not simply due to the rounding of numbers.

3. The rate of non-response to each question is generally minimal (2-3%) and has been omitted in these tables. Data have been adjusted on the assumption that the answers of non-respondents would have been similar to those of respondents.

Table1

Percentage distribution of the population 15 years of age and over, by smoking behaviour, age and sex, Canada, 1989

	Total (000)	Smoking behaviour		
		Never smoked (%)	Former smokers (%)	Current smokers (%)
Men and Women				
Total				
15 Years +	20 285	42.3	25.8	31.9
15-19	1 866	65.2	12.2	22.6
20-24	2 034	47.5	15.1	37.4
25-34	4 670	41.4	21.8	36.8
35-44	3 962	34.4	30.2	35.5
45-54	2 701	36.2	29.1	34.7
55-64	2 334	37.1	31.9	31.0
65 Years +	2 718	46.2	35.1	18.7
Men				
Total				
15 Years +	9 920	36.5	30.1	33.4
15-19	956	66.0	12.3	21.7
20-24	1 027	50.7	12.2	37.1
25-34	2 318	40.8	21.8	37.5
35-44	1 971	28.3	34.1	37.5
45-54	1 349	29.2	34.6	36.2
55-64	1 137	25.7	41.3	33.1
65 Years +	1 162	24.2	54.2	21.6
Women				
Total				
15 Years +	10 365	47.8	21.6	30.5
15-19	910	64.5	12.0	23.5
20-24	1 007	44.2	18.0	37.7
25-34	2 352	42.1	21.8	36.2
35-44	1 991	40.3	26.2	33.5
45-54	1 352	43.2	23.6	33.2
55-64	1 197	48.0	23.0	29.1
65 Years +	1 557	62.6	20.8	16.6

Table 2a

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by region, province, age and sex, Canada, 1989

	Canada	Regions/Provinces											
	Total[1]	Atlantic	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Prairies	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Age													
Men & Women													
Total 15 Years +	31.9	32.9	35.8	34.8	32.1	31.2	34.9	31.4	30.8	28.9	29.9	32.0	28.0
15-34	33.9	37.1	40.0	42.5	36.1	34.9	37.5	31.7	35.6	36.4	33.9	35.8	27.2
35-54	35.2	34.0	36.0	36.3	35.9	29.6	36.9	35.1	33.3	30.6	34.3	34.0	34.7
55 Years +	24.4	23.8	26.0	20.5	20.8	26.7	27.7	26.1	18.3	15.2	19.3	19.7	20.9
Sex													
Men & Women													
Total 15 Years +	31.9	32.9	35.8	34.8	32.1	31.2	34.9	31.4	30.8	28.9	29.9	32.0	28.0
Men	33.4	36.9	38.0	39.5	33.8	39.6	36.3	33.0	32.3	29.3	34.2	33.0	27.1
Women	30.5	28.9	33.6	30.3	30.6	23.1	33.6	29.9	29.2	28.5	25.7	30.9	28.9

[1] Total estimated population: 20 285 000.

Table 2b

Percentage of the population 15 years of age and over who have never smoked, by region, age and sex, Canada, 1989

		Region				
	Canada[1]	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
Age						
Men & Women						
15 Years +	42.3	39.6	37.3	46.6	41.8	42.5
15-34	48.0	43.8	42.2	53.0	45.5	52.9
35-54	35.1	32.9	30.2	40.0	36.0	31.4
55 Years +	42.0	40.7	38.9	44.6	42.4	41.0
Sex						
Men & Women						
15 Years +	42.3	36.9	37.3	46.6	41.8	42.5
Women	36.5	31.3	30.4	41.5	35.7	39.0
Men	47.8	47.5	43.8	51.4	47.7	45.8

Table 2c

Percentage of non-smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by region, age and sex, Canada, 1989

		Region				
	Canada[1]	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
Age						
Men & Women						
15 Years +	68.1	67.2	65.1	68.6	69.3	72.0
15-34	66.1	62.9	62.5	68.3	64.5	72.8
35-54	64.8	66.0	63.1	64.9	66.7	65.3
55 Years +	75.6	76.3	72.3	73.9	81.7	79.1
Sex						
Men & Women						
15 Years +	68.1	67.2	65.1	66.6	69.3	72.0
Women	66.6	63.1	63.7	67.0	67.6	72.9
Men	69.4	71.0	66.4	70.1	70.8	71.0

[1] Total estimated population: 20 285 000.

Table 3

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by education, age and sex, Canada, 1989

		Level of education			
	Total[1]	Less than secondary	Secondary studies	Post-secondary non-university	University degree
Age					
Men & Women					
15 Years +	31.9	35.7	35.7	29.6	20.3
15-34	33.9	40.4	38.3	29.4	19.7
35-54	35.2	45.6	36.9	32.2	22.2
55 Years +	24.4	24.8	27.4	24.9	*16.3
Sex					
Men & Women					
15 Years +	31.9	35.7	35.7	29.6	20.3
Men	33.4	38.5	35.2	31.6	21.7
Women	30.5	33.0	36.0	27.8	18.6

Table 4

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by occupation, age and sex, Canada, 1989

		Occupation							
	Total[1]	Managers	White collar	Blue collar	Looking for work	Students	Retired	At home	Other
Age									
15 Years +	30.9	28.9	36.8	40.8	42.2	22.6	24.0	30.2	40.8
15-34	33.9	28.0	39.6	43.2	44.0	22.2	—	36.7	*42.7
35-54	35.2	29.2	36.0	42.0	*40.9	*35.4	*40.4	33.9	*47.0
55 Years +	24.4	30.6	29.4	27.6	—	—	23.3	21.5	*31.1
Sex									
Men & Women	31.9	28.9	36.8	40.8	42.2	22.6	24.0	30.2	40.8
Men	33.4	26.8	39.7	40.0	43.5	21.2	26.1	*58.1	*44.0
Women	30.5	31.4	35.0	45.5	40.3	24.1	21.9	29.6	*34.6

* High variability in sampling.

— Data deleted.

1 Total estimated population: 20 285 000.

Table 5

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by sector of employment and sex, Canada, 1989

Sector of employment	Total[1]	Sex	
		Men	Women
Total	31.9	33.4	30.5
Primary resources	33.9	33.8	*34.7
Manufacturing	41.2	40.6	44.0
Sales and services	37.2	40.2	35.4
Transportation	43.8	42.8	49.1

Table 6

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by income, age and sex, Canada, 1989

	Total[1]	Income ($)				
		10,000	10,000-29,999	30,000-39,999	40,000-59,999	60,000 or more
Age						
15 Years +	31.9	36.2	38.1	36.7	29.7	24.8
15-34	33.9	37.1	46.5	37.6	29.2	27.7
35-54	35.2	56.4	43.1	39.5	32.3	24.5
55 Years +	24.4	29.3	27.4	29.4	22.5	*14.9
Sex						
Men & Women	31.9	36.2	38.1	36.7	29.7	24.8
Men	33.4	44.3	39.4	38.0	31.0	25.2
Women	30.5	32.0	37.1	35.3	28.1	24.3

* High variability in sampling.
[1] Total estimated population: 20 285 000.

Table 7

Percentage of smokers and of individuals who have never smoked in the population 15 years of age and over, by language spoken, age and sex, Canada, 1989

	Total[1]	Language spoken		
		English	French	Other
Smokers				
Age				
15 Years +	31.9	31.4	35.0	27.0
15-34	33.9	33.4	37.5	22.8
35-54	35.2	34.3	37.5	37.3
55 Years +	24.4	24.2	27.3	15.6
Sex				
Men & Women	31.9	31.4	35.0	27.0
Men	33.4	31.9	36.6	37.6
Women	30.5	30.9	33.4	*12.8
Never smoked				
Age				
15 Years +	42.1	42.7	37.0	58.8
15-34	48.0	48.6	42.4	68.9
35-54	34.9	36.2	27.8	49.0
55 Years +	41.5	40.8	40.1	59.0
Sex				
Men & Women	42.1	42.7	37.0	58.8
Men	36.5	38.0	30.7	42.1
Women	47.4	47.0	42.8	81.0

* High variability in sampling.
1 Total estimated population: 20 285 000.

Table 8

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by ethnic origin, age and sex, Canada, 1989

	Ethnic origin[1]						
	Canadian only	Canadian & French	Canadian & other	French only	English only	Other European	Other
Age							
15 Years +	34.7	36.9	30.1	34.9	29.7	29.2	25.7
15-34	37.3	39.1	32.1	38.5	32.9	30.2	23.1
35-54	36.2	42.2	30.5	35.7	35.1	34.7	30.3
55 Years +	27.4	25.0	26.5	27.4	22.0	20.4	23.7
Sex							
Men & Women	34.7	36.9	30.1	34.9	29.7	29.2	25.7
Men	34.4	40.1	34.6	34.5	30.7	29.8	29.7
Women	34.1	33.7	26.6	35.3	28.7	28.7	21.2

1 Ethnic origin is defined according to the subjective perception of respondents. Ethnic identification comprises three broad categories: those who identify themselves as Canadians only, those who identify themselves as Canadians and as members of another ethnic group, and finally those who report that they are members of an ethnic group other than Canadian and do not identify themselves as Canadians.

Table 9

Percentage of smokers and of individuals who have never smoked in the population 15 years of age and over, by religion, age and sex, Canada, 1989

	Religion					
	None	Roman Catholic	United Church	Anglican	Other Protestant	Other
Smokers						
Men & Women[1]	33.9	33.8	33.9	31.4	29.0	23.6
Men	34.9	35.2	36.4	32.2	29.1	26.6
Women	32.4	32.5	31.9	30.9	28.9	20.4
Never smoked						
Men & Women	44.8	39.3	40.0	36.5	48.4	52.6
Men	41.2	33.1	32.0	32.6	42.3	44.6
Women	50.3	44.9	46.4	39.4	54.3	61.0

[1] Total estimated population: 20 285 000.

Table 10

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, age and sex, Canada, 1989

		Age group						
	Total 15 Yrs +[1]	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 Yrs +
Men & Women								
1-10 cig. per day	26.1	50.1	28.4	25.1	20.0	21.0	25.0	34.3
11-25 cig. per day	64.2	47.5	65.8	68.1	66.7	61.2	65.6	57.2
26 cig. + per day	9.8	—	*5.8	6.8	*13.2	17.8	*9.4	*8.2
Men								
1-10 cig. per day	21.7	*41.4	*23.4	21.5	15.2	*18.3	21.6	*29.4
11-25 cig. per day	65.0	57.4	68.1	70.3	66.2	68.8	63.9	59.5
26 cig. + per day	13.3	—	*8.5	*8.2	*18.6	23.0	14.5	*11.1
Women								
1-10 cig. per day	30.9	*58.7	34.6	28.8	25.3	24.1	29.0	38.4
11-25 cig. per day	63.2	*37.7	35.0	65.9	67.6	64.1	68.3	53.7
26 cig. + per day	5.9	—	—	*5.3	7.1	*11.8	—	—

* High variability in sampling.
— Data deleted.
[1] Total estimated population: 6 471 000.

Table 11

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, region and sex, Canada, 1989

		Region				
	Total[1]	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia
Men & Women						
1-10 cig. per day	26.1	24.3	24.2	28.7	25.4	24.8
11-25 cig. per day	64.2	65.4	61.7	63.7	69.8	63.0
26 cig. + per day	9.8	10.3	14.0	7.6	*4.9	12.2
Men						
1-10 cig. per day	21.7	16.8	18.3	26.5	23.4	*14.4
11-25 cig. per day	65.0	70.4	63.6	62.9	69.6	64.6
26 cig. + per day	13.3	12.8	18.1	10.6	*7.0	*21.0
Women						
1-10 cig. per day	30.9	33.6	30.4	31.2	27.3	34.4
11-25 cig. per day	63.2	59.2	59.9	64.4	70.0	62.2
26 cig. + per day	5.9	*7.3	*9.7	*4.5	——	——

* High variability in sampling.
—— Data deleted.
[1] Total estimated population: 6 471 000.

Table 12

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, education and sex, Canada, 1989

		Level of education			
	Total[1]	Less than secondary	Secondary studies	Post-secondary non-university	University degree
Men & Women					
1-10 cig. per day	26.1	24.7	21.1	32.0	37.6
11-25 cig. per day	64.2	64.7	70.0	60.6	49.8
26 cig. + per day	9.8	10.6	8.9	7.4	*12.6
Men					
1-10 cig. per day	21.7	20.7	16.0	26.2	33.3
11-25 cig. per day	65.0	64.0	72.7	64.4	48.7
26 cig. + per day	13.3	15.0	11.3	*9.4	*18.0
Women					
1-10 cig. per day	30.9	29.1	25.4	38.2	42.9
11-25 cig. per day	63.2	65.3	67.7	56.6	50.5
26 cig. + per day	5.9	*5.6	*6.9	*5.1	—

* High variability in sampling.
— Data deleted.
[1] Total estimated population: 6 471 000.

Table 13

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and occupation, Canada, 1989

	Number of cigarettes		
	1-10	11-25	26 +
Occupation			
Total[1]	26.1	64.2	9.8
Managers	29.8	61.4	*8.8
White collar	21.0	69.5	9.5
Blue collar	18.8	68.9	12.4
Looking for work	*23.3	63.0	—
Students	51.3	43.2	—
Retired	30.6	58.8	*10.6
At home	25.1	67.8	*7.1
Other	*28.5	58.3	—

Table 14

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and household income, Canada, 1989

	Number of cigarettes		
	1-10	11-25	26 +
Income			
Total[1]	26.1	64.2	9.8
Less than $10,000	30.6	60.5	*8.9
$10,000 to $29,999	27.0	64.5	8.6
$30,000 to $39,999	24.8	64.2	11.0
$40,000 to $59,999	20.4	69.2	10.4
More than $60,000	26.9	64.9	*8.2

* High variability in sampling.
— Data deleted.
1 Total estimated population: 6 471 000.

Table 15

Percentage of smokers in the population age 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and language spoken, Canada, 1989

	Number of cigarettes		
	1-10	11-25	26 +
Language Spoken			
Total[1]	26.1	64.2	9.8
English	26.3	65.7	8.0
French	24.3	62.6	13.0
Other	37.8	48.3	*13.9

Table 16

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and ethnic origin, Canada, 1989

	Number of cigarettes		
	1-10	11-25	26 +
Ethnic Origin			
Total[1]			
Canadians only	28.9	61.9	9.2
Canadians and French	22.7	62.5	*14.8
Canadians and other	*23.6	66.2	*10.3
French only	28.3	63.6	*8.1
English only	22.5	67.5	*9.9
Other European	27.6	62.7	*9.8
Other	33.9	61.6	*4.5

* High variability in sampling.
—— Data deleted.
1 Total estimated population: 6 471 000.

Table 17

Percentage of smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, religion and sex, Canada, 1989

	Religion					
	None	Roman Catholic	United Church	Anglican	Other Protestant	Other
Men & Women						
1-10 cig. per day	26.3	25.9	23.4	23.8	25.4	33.7
11-25 cig. per day	60.3	64.0	69.4	67.7	64.5	59.6
26 + per day	13.3	10.1	*7.2	*8.6	*10.1	*6.6
Men						
1-10 cig. per day	21.1	20.8	*16.2	*18.5	*24.4	33.5
11-25 cig. per day	60.2	65.8	73.3	69.9	60.9	58.5
26 + per day	18.6	13.4	*10.5	*11.5	*14.7	—
Women						
1-10 cig. per day	35.0	31.2	30.0	28.8	*26.3	33.9
11-25 cig. per day	60.9	62.2	65.4	65.0	67.9	60.5
26 + per day	—	*6.6	—	—	—	—

* High variability in sampling.
— Data deleted.
[1] Total estimated population: 6 471 000.

Table 18

Percentage of current cigarette smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, Canada, 1965-1990

Year	Smokers (%)	Source	Sample
1965	49.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures[1]	25 000
1970	46.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures	25 000
1974	45.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures	25 000
1975	44.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures	25 000
1977	43.0	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures	40 000
1978	40.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures	24 000
1979	41.0	Labour Force Survey supplement, adjusted figures	40 000
1981	39.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, direct answers only	21 000
1983	37.5	Labour Force Survey supplement, direct answers only	21 000
1985	34.0	General social survey, telephone interview	11 200
1986	33.0	Labour Force Survey supplement, direct answers only	21 000
1988	32.0	Campbell survey of wellness in Canada	4 200
1989	32.0	National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey	11 634
1990	31.0	Canada Health Monitor, telephone interview	1 335

[1] Adapted from Stephens [1991].
The LFS data from 1979 to 1985 have been adjusted in order to counter-balance the obvious bias of proxy responses to surveys of tobacco use. These adjustments reflect the average underestimation of tobacco use in specific age groups for LFS surveys by direct answers, compared to proxy response surveys, for the years 1981, 1983 and 1986. (This distinction cannot be made for surveys conducted before 1981.)

Table 19

Percentage of current cigarette smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by age and sex, Canada, 1979-1989

	15-19 Years		20-24 Years		15 Years +	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1979[1]	47	46	49	49	45	37
1981	45	42	48	50	44	35
1983	38	39	44	48	41	34
1985	27	28	40	43	36	32
1986	24	28	38	39	35	31
1988	20	23	33	40	34	27
1989	22	24	37	38	33	31

[1] Adapted from Stephens [1991].
The LFS data from 1979 to 1985 have been adjusted in order to counter-balance the obvious bias of proxy responses to surveys of tobacco use. These adjustments reflect the average underestimation of tobacco use in specific age groups for LFS surveys by direct answers, compared to proxy response surveys, for the years 1981, 1983 and 1986. (This distinction cannot be made for surveys conducted before 1981.)

Source: See Table 18.

Table 20

Percentage of regular smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, age and sex, Canada, 1966-1989

	Number of cigarettes smoked per day														
	1-10					11-25					26 +				
	1966	1970	1981	1986	1989	1966	1970	1981	1986	1989	1966	1970	1981	1986	1989
Men & Women															
Total 15 Years +	27	25	20	20	26	65	66	68	67	63	8	10	13	12	9
15-19	49	48	38	41	51	48	49	60	57	49	3	3	3	2	–
20-24	28	24	21	23	28	68	69	72	74	65	5	6	7	4	–
25-44	22	19	16	17	24	69	70	69	69	68	9	11	15	15	–
45-64	25	22	17	19	24	65	66	67	66	65	10	12	16	15	12
65 Years +	41	37	32	30	34	54	55	61	60	56	6	8	7	10	–
Men															
Total 15 Years +	21	20	18	16	21	68	68	67	69	64	11	12	15	15	12
15-19	47	46	40	40	43	49	52	56	59	57	4	2	4	2	–
20-24	21	21	20	19	22	73	72	73	77	67	6	8	7	4	1
25-44	16	13	14	12	19	73	72	69	70	68	12	14	18	17	13
45-64	19	18	15	13	20	68	67	66	67	62	13	16	19	20	18
65 Years +	38	33	26	24	29	55	57	66	62	57	7	10	8	14	–
Women															
Total 15 Years +	37	31	22	26	31	60	63	69	65	62	4	6	9	9	7
15-19	55	53	35	42	59	42	45	63	56	41	3	2	2	3	–
20-24	38	29	21	26	34	59	66	72	70	63	3	5	7	4	–
25-44	32	26	19	22	29	63	67	70	67	67	5	7	11	11	–
45-64	36	30	20	27	27	60	64	68	64	67	4	6	11	9	6
65 Years +	49	47	43	37	38	48	51	53	57	59	2	2	4	6	–

Table 21

Types of drinkers 15 years of age and over and number of drinks consumed in the week preceding the survey, by smoking behaviour and sex, Canada, 1989

				Number of drinks consumed over the last 7 days				Average number of drinks consumed per week
	Never drank	Former drinkers	Current drinkers	0	1-7	8-13	14+	
Total								
Population	6.6	15.7	77.7	46.8	38.2	7.5	7.5	3.7
Men	3.7	12.5	83.8	38.0	39.5	10.7	11.8	5.3
Women	9.4	18.8	71.8	56.7	36.8	3.9	2.6	2.0
Current smokers	3.5	13.6	82.9	41.7	38.2	8.8	11.3	5.2
Men	2.0	11.8	86.2	32.8	37.8	12.0	17.4	7.3
Women	5.0	15.5	79.4	51.8	38.5	5.2	4.4	2.7
Former smokers	3.3	13.4	83.3	43.7	39.4	9.1	7.8	3.9
Men	2.4	12.2	85.5	34.7	40.6	12.9	11.8	5.3
Women	4.6	15.1	80.3	56.5	37.7	3.6	2.2	1.9
Never smoked	11.1	18.6	70.3	53.6	37.4	5.2	3.8	2.4
Men	6.5	13.3	80.2	46.0	40.2	7.5	6.3	3.3
Women	14.4	22.5	63.0	60.7	34.8	3.1	1.4	1.5

Table 22

Number of occasions where five or more drinks are consumed in the population 15 years of age and over, by smoking behaviour and sex, Canada, 1989

	Number of occasions on which five or more drinks were consumed			
	0	1-5	6-14	15+
Total population	49.3	28.1	9.9	11.5
Men	36.6	30.7	13.5	18.0
Women	63.6	25.1	5.9	4.3
Current smokers	36.3	32.3	12.3	18.2
Men	24.1	31.9	15.5	27.2
Women	50.2	32.7	8.7	8.1
Former smokers	51.4	27.7	10.2	9.4
Men	42.0	29.3	13.1	14.3
Women	64.8	25.4	6.2	2.5
Never smoked	59.4	24.6	7.5	7.1
Men	44.0	30.8	11.8	12.1
Women	73.7	18.9	3.4	2.4

Table 23

Sale of tobacco in millions of units[1] for selected years[2]

	1968[2]	1976	1983[3]	Record number	Record year
Argentina	26 188	37 000	35 000	38 300	1980
Australia	23 600	30 900	33 400	34 400	1983
Austria	11 936	14 400	15 500 (1982)	15 700	1979-1981
Belgium	16 100	20 200	19 800 (1981)	25 700	1974
Brazil	68 125[3]	115 000	129 200	142 700	1980
Canada	47 113	60 700	62 800	66 500	1981
Denmark	5 799	7 500	7 300	7 800	1982
Egypt	11 141	22 300	35 000 (1982)	35 000	1982
Finland	6 300	6 400	6 900 (1982)	8 100	1975
France	67 200 (1970)	81 200	86 400 (1982)	87 900	1979
German Federal Republic	104 600	128 000	113 700	129 800	1981
Greece	15 862	20 000	23 500 (1981)	23 500	1981
Guatemala	2 206	2 600	2 200 (1982)	2 700	1977-1980
Hungary	21 520	24 600	26 500	26 500	1983
India	60 137	66 000	87 700 (1981)	87 700	1981
Israel	3 340	5 500	6 200 (1982)	6 200	1982
Italy	66 600	89 700	102 000	102 000	1983
Japan	196 000	291 772	311 900	313 800	1979-1982
Mexico	37 707	45 000	49 100	53 300	1980
Netherlands	18 497	22 500	22 000	26 900	1977
Norway	1 800	1 720	1 800	2 200	1980
Philippines	38 224	49 600	60 100	60 200	1982
Poland	63 300	88 052	83 741	94 245	1980
Portugal	9 277	11 834	13 700	13 700	1983
Singapore	2 560 (1969)	3 200	4 200	4 200	1983
Spain	44 797	63 100	75 400	75 400	1983
Sweden	9 700	12 000	12 100 (1982)	12 100	1982
Turkey	35 650	—	78 000 (1982)	78 000	1982
United Kingdom	121 800[3]	130 600	101 600	137 400	1973
United States	528 700	603 530	596 190	627 150	1981
Venezuela	10 368	18 500	20 800	21 600	1978

1 Generally refers to the total number of cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos.
2 As compiled by the WHO [1986].
3 Consumption.

Table 24

Percentage of male and female adult smokers,[1] in various countries[2]

Country or territory[3]	Remark	Year of survey	Products used[4]	% of total no. of smokers		Source
				Men	Women	
Poland	national	1980	ct, C, P	63	29	Oles [1983]
Italy	national	1981	ct	54	32	Tamburini et al. [1981]
Japan	national	1980	ct	70	14	Tominaga [1982]
Israel	national	1983	ct	44	30	Ben-Sira [1983]
United Kingdom	national	1982	ct	38	33	Office of Population Censuses [1983]
German Federal Republic	national	1980	ct, C, P	40	29	Anon [1980]
United States	national	1980	ct	38	30	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [1983]
Australia	national	1983	ct	37	30	Hill & Gray [1984]
New Zealand	national	1981	ct	35	29	Hay [1984]
Canada	national	1983	ct, C, P	41	32	Josse [1985]
		1989	ct, C, P	33	29	NADS [1989]
USSR	Moscow	1981	ct	44	10	Cooper [1982]
Egypt	national	1982	ct, P	40	1	Omar et al. [1982]

1 In most of the studies conducted, defined as 15 years of age and over.
2 Adapted from WHO [1986].
3 Probability sample.
4 ct = cigarettes; C = cigars, cigarillos; P = pipe, hookah, nargilah.

APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY

The sample

National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (NADS) data were collected by means of telephone interviews. The survey covered 11 634 Canadians 15 years of age and over, in each of the 10 provinces, and did not include people living in institutions such as prisons and hospitals. Because of the particular requirements of the sampling process, individual surveys will be conducted in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The exclusion of these populations should not greatly modify the national averages.

The two methods of random telephone survey used were the Elimination of Non-Working Banks Design (ENWB) for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta (Statistics Canada, 1986) and the Waksberg Method for the six other provinces.[1] The data were collected through telephone interviews conducted from the eight regional offices of Statistics Canada.

Approximately 2% of households in Canada do not have a telephone, and were consequently excluded from the survey. According to studies conducted previously, these households are usually made up of young single men whose level of formal education is below the national average.[2]

Response rate

Table A gives the number of telephone numbers dialed, households selected, households that answered the questionnaire and individuals selected who answered the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey. The percentage of preselected individuals who answered was 43%, and the overall rate was 78.7%. The reasons for not responding were refusal, sickness, incapacity, absence for the duration of the Survey, language problems and no contact.

Evaluation of the sample

The National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (NADS) is based on a random sample. However, because of differences in sampling rates used (stratum per province) and the rate of households contacted for the ENWB and Waksberg methods, the non-proportional estimates will not be representative of the population. Table B compares the age-sex distribution of respondents to the age-sex distribution of the population. In general, the 15-24 age group tends to be under-represented, while people in the 25-44 group tend to be over-represented in the sample. People 45 years of age and over are under-represented, except for women 65 years of age and over, who are over-represented.

As mentioned previously, telephone coverage is not the same in each age-sex category. Consequently, the non-proportional samples are not representative of the population targeted by the Survey.

The weighting given to each variable of the sample takes into account the rate of sampling and of no responses in the Survey. Proportions are adjusted in order to provide a better representation of the total population according to age and sex, for each province. However, other characteristics have not been adjusted in establishing proportions.

Statistics Canada carried out interviews on behalf of Health and Welfare Canada in March of 1989. The method of automatic random dialing was used to contact households, so that every household had the

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1 Waksberg, J. (1978). Sampling Methods for Random Digit Dialing. Journal of the Americal Statistical Association, 73 (361): pp. 40-46.

2 Catlin, G. (1988). Guidelines for Community-based Health Promotion Surveys. Health Promotion Directorate (Technical Report Series).

Table A

Response and no response rates

Province	Household rate %	Number of non-households	Number of households	No response							
				No contact	Refusal of household	Refusal of individual selected	Other refusal	Partial interview	Rate of no response %	Responses	Rate of response %
Nfld.	43.6	1 526	1 118	53	29	9	108	21	18.6	961	81.4
PEI	35.8	1 941	1 082	95	35	18	84	22	23.5	828	76.5
NS	56.8	1 254	1 651	166	42	33	101	50	23.7	1 259	76.3
NB	35.0	1 951	1 049	98	27	23	60	29	22.6	812	77.4
Que.	52.1	2 017	2 190	93	90	55	113	31	17.4	1 808	82.6
Ont.	51.3	2 516	2 649	178	167	50	179	101	25.5	1 974	74.5
Man.	33.4	2 296	1 150	1	76	12	73	41	17.7	947	82.3
Sask.	25.6	3 229	1 109	11	59	21	65	32	17.0	921	83.0
Alta.	50.7	1 258	1 292	13	109	47	111	20	23.2	992	76.8
BC	47.5	1 588	1 438	48	107	16	67	68	21.3	1 132	78.7
Canada	43.0	19 576	14 791	756	741	284	961	415	21.3	11 634	78.7
				(5.1%)	(5.0%)	(1.9%)	(6.5%)	(2.8%)			

Note Household rate = # of households / (# of households + # of non-households)
No response rate = # of no responses / # of households
Response rate = # of responses / # of households.

Source: NADS Micro-data Documentation and Users Guide. Statistics Canada, 1990.

Table B

Comparison between the age-sex distribution of respondents and of the labour force

In percentages

Age		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Men	LF	4.7	5.1	11.4	9.7	6.6	5.6	5.7
	R	3.5	4.2	12.0	9.9	5.8	4.5	5.5
Women	LF	4.5	5.0	11.6	9.8	6.7	5.9	7.7
	R	3.7	4.8	14.3	10.3	6.0	5.8	9.6

LF = Labour force
R = Respondents

Source : NADS Micro-data Documentation and Users Guide. Statistics Canada 1990.

same chance of being selected. The data were weighted to take into account households without telephones, individuals who did not respond, multiple telephones in some households, the number of people in the household, the census of the provinces and, finally, the age and sex of the population.

When the interviews were completed, the data gathered were entered into computers in the different regional offices, then transmitted electronically to the head office of Statistics Canada for analysis. All of the survey data were subjected to a rigorous computer control procedure to identify and correct, where necessary, invalid or missing data. Records with missing or incorrect data were assigned the mention "no reponse", or were corrected on the basis of other information contained in the respondent's questionnaire. The only fields where attribution of the mention "no response" was not allowed were those required for weighting. Regarding the number of telephones in households, a value of one was automatically assigned in some cases when this information was missing. The age, sex and number of respondents in households were attributed randomly.

Once the correction phase was completed, a large number of variables were derived from other variables in order to create a d..abank that would be easier to manipulate. These derived variables were created at the request of Health and Welfare Canada.

Methods of estimation

The evaluations made from the survey are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures could have been obtained it there had been a census of the entire population. The difference between the evaluations based on samples and the results of a total census is called the "margin of error".

Although the precise margin of error of the sampling cannot be determined solely from the results of the sampling, it is possible to obtain a statistical measure of the margin of error from test data, if a standard error is involved. By using a standard error, one can determine the intervals of confidence of estimates (by not taking into account the consequences of the error not due to the sampling) by assuming that the estimates are normally distributed close to the true value of the population. A difference of less than a standard error between a sampling evaluation and the true value of the population is possible in approximately 68% of cases,

and a difference of less than two standard errors is possible in 95% of cases. It is practically certain that the differences would be less than three standard errors.

Because of the great variety of estimates that may be obtained from a survey, the standard error is generally established in relation to the estimate to which it refers. To obtain the resulting measure, known as the "coefficient of variation" (CV), one divides the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself. The CV is expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

The following criteria have been applied to the collection, for publication purposes, of the data contained in this report.

(a) Valid data whose CV is not greater than 16.5%.

(b) Valid data whose CV is between 16.6% and 33.3% (designated by an asterisk to show that the evaluation must be interpreted with caution).

(c) Deleted data whose CV is greater than 33.3%. (See Variability ,Table C.)

Table C

Table of variability of raw sampling for the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, Canada, March 1989

In estimated percentages

Numerator of the percentage (000)	0.1	1.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	50.0	70.0	90.0
1	181.9	181.0	180.1	177.4	172.6	167.8	162.7	157.6	152.2	146.7	140.9	128.7	99.7	57.5
2	128.6	128.0	127.4	125.4	122.1	118.6	115.1	111.4	107.6	103.7	99.7	91.0	70.5	40.7
3	105.0	104.5	104.0	102.5	99.7	96.9	94.0	91.0	87.9	84.7	81.4	74.3	57.5	33.2
4	90.9	90.5	90.1	88.7	86.3	83.9	81.4	78.8	76.1	73.3	70.5	64.3	49.8	28.8
5	81.3	81.0	80.6	79.3	77.2	75.0	72.8	70.0	68.1	65.6	63.0	57.5	44.6	25.7
6	74.2	73.9	73.5	72.2	70.5	68.5	66.4	64.3	62.2	59.9	57.5	52.5	40.7	23.5
7	68.7	68.4	68.1	67.0	65.2	63.4	61.5	59.6	57.5	55.4	53.3	48.6	37.7	21.7
8	64.3	64.0	63.7	62.7	61.0	59.3	57.5	55.7	53.8	51.9	49.8	45.5	35.2	20.3
9	60.6	60.3	60.0	59.1	57.5	55.9	54.2	52.5	50.7	48.9	47.0	42.9	33.2	19.2
10	57.5	57.3	57.0	56.1	54.6	53.0	51.5	49.8	48.1	46.4	44.6	40.7	31.5	18.2
11	54.8	54.6	54.3	53.5	52.0	50.6	49.1	47.5	45.9	44.2	42.5	38.8	30.0	17.3
12	52.5	52.3	52.0	51.2	49.8	48.4	47.0	45.5	43.9	42.3	40.7	37.1	28.8	16.6
13	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.2	47.9	46.5	45.1	43.7	42.2	40.7	39.1	35.7	27.6	16.0
14	48.6	48.4	48.1	47.4	46.1	44.8	43.5	42.1	40.7	39.2	37.7	34.4	26.6	15.4
15	47.0	46.7	46.5	45.8	44.6	43.3	42.0	40.7	39.3	37.9	36.4	33.2	25.7	14.9
16	45.5	45.3	45.0	44.3	43.2	41.9	40.7	39.4	38.1	36.7	35.2	32.2	24.9	14.4
17	44.1	43.9	43.7	43.0	41.9	40.7	39.5	38.2	36.9	35.6	34.2	31.2	24.2	14.0
18	42.9	42.7	42.5	41.8	40.7	39.5	38.4	37.1	35.9	34.6	33.2	30.3	23.5	13.6
19	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.7	39.6	38.5	37.3	36.2	34.9	33.7	32.3	29.5	22.9	13.2
20	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.7	38.6	37.5	36.4	35.2	34.0	32.8	31.5	28.8	22.3	12.9
21	—	39.5	39.3	38.7	37.7	36.6	35.5	34.4	33.2	32.0	30.8	28.1	21.7	12.6
22	—	38.6	38.4	37.8	36.8	35.8	34.7	33.6	32.5	31.3	30.0	27.4	21.2	12.3
23	—	37.8	37.6	37.0	36.0	35.0	33.9	32.9	31.7	30.5	29.4	26.8	20.8	12.0
24	—	37.0	36.8	36.2	35.2	34.2	33.2	32.2	31.1	29.9	28.8	26.3	20.3	11.7
25	—	36.2	36.0	35.5	34.5	33.6	32.5	31.5	30.4	29.3	28.2	25.7	19.9	11.5
30	—	33.1	32.9	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.7	28.8	27.8	26.8	25.7	23.5	18.2	10.5
35	—	30.6	30.4	30.0	29.2	28.4	27.5	26.6	25.7	24.8	23.8	21.7	16.8	9.7
40	—	28.6	28.5	28.0	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.9	24.1	23.2	22.3	20.3	15.8	9.1
45	—	27.0	26.9	26.4	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.5	22.7	21.9	21.0	19.2	14.9	8.6
50	—	25.6	25.5	25.1	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.3	21.5	20.7	19.9	18.2	14.1	8.1
55	—	24.4	24.3	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.0	17.3	13.4	7.8
60	—	23.4	23.3	22.9	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.7	18.9	18.2	16.6	12.9	7.4
65	—	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.5	16.0	12.4	7.1
70	—	21.6	21.5	21.2	20.6	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.2	17.5	16.8	15.4	11.9	6.9
75	—	20.9	20.8	20.5	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	16.9	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.6

Numerator of the percentage (000)	0.1	1.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	50.0	70.0	90.0
80	—	20.2	20.1	19.8	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.8	14.4	11.1	6.4
85	—	19.6	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.0	10.8	6.2
90	—	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1
95	—	18.6	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9
100	—	18.1	18.0	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8
125	—	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1
150	—	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7
200	—	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.0	4.1
250	—	—	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6
300	—	—	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.4	5.9	3.3
350	—	—	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.9	5.3	3.1
400	—	—	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	3.9
450	—	—	—	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.7	2.7
500	—	—	—	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6
750	—	—	—	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.1
1000	—	—	—	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.8

REMARKS: (1) The sampling variabilities (coefficients of variation) are expressed in percentages.

(2) To determine the sampling variabilities for estimates of totals, identify the row that most closely corresponds to the estimated total. The furthest column on the left indicates the variability of the sampling.

(3) To determine sampling variabilities for estimates of percentage, take the row that most closely corresponds to the numerator of the percentage, and follow it to the column that is closest to the percentage.

Source: NADS Micro-data Documentation and Users Guide, Statistics Canada, 1990.

Guide to analysis

The results of the National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey are also available in the form of a computer data tape. The following comments are intended for those who are interested in making use of this tape.

NADS respondents do not form part of a simple random sample of the target population. Rather, the Survey used a complex plan with stratification, multiple selection stages and unequal probabilities of respondent selection. Utilization of such complex survey data poses problems for analysts because the survey plan and selection probabilities affect the estimate and variation calculation procedures that must be used.

NADS used a stratified plan, with significant differences in the sample fractions (relative to population), while others are under-represented. This means that the unweighted sample is not representative of the target population. The weightings of the Survey must be used in making estimates. While a number of analytical procedures found in statistical documents allow the use of weightings, the significance or definition of weighting in these documents differs from the weighting that is applicable to the design of a survey sample.

Consequently, in many cases, estimates produced by the usual software are accurate, but the variances, when calculated, are rather meaningless.

For several analytical techniques (e.g., linear regression, logistical regression, estimation of rates and proportions, and variance analysis), there is a method that enables one to calculate variances using software in a more significant way. If weightings of data are recalculated so that the average weighting is one (1), the variances produced by the software are more satisfactory. They will not always take the sample plan into account, but they will at least consider unequal selection probabilities. This recalculation may be carried out by dividing each weighting by the total average weighting before doing the analysis. It should, however, be noted that this recalculation is carried out solely for the purpose of calculating variances, and not for producing estimates.

The calculation of highly significant estimates of variance requires detailed knowledge of the survey plan. Such detail cannot be provided in this file, in order to preserve confidentiality. Variances taking sample design into account may be calculated by Statistics Canada for several statistics, on a cost basis.

QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY

■■■

1: ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐ Telephone number

4: ☐ Stratum

5: ☐☐☐☐ Sequence number

Interviewer Name: _____

1. Would you prefer to be interviewed in English or French?

1○ English 2○ French → *(Go to french questionnaire or make appointment)*

2. In general, compared to other persons your age would you say your health is...

1○ Excellent?
2○ Very Good?
3○ Good?
4○ Fair?
5○ Poor?

3. During the past 12 months would you describe your life as...

1○ Very stressful?
2○ Fairly stressful?
3○ Not very stressful?
4○ Not at all stressful?

4. Over the past 12 months when you needed help or had a problem, how supportive or helpful were your family or friends? Were they...

1○ Very helpful?
2○ Helpful?
3○ Somewhat helpful?
4○ Not helpful?
5○ N/A, do not need family or friends

5. What is your current marital status? Are you...

1○ legally married (and not separated)? → *go to 7*
2○ separated?
3○ divorced?
4○ widowed?
5○ never married?

6. Are you currently living with a partner?

1○ Yes 2○ No

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

7. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about smoking.

Have you ever been a cigarette smoker?

1○ Yes 2○ No → *go to 12*

8. How old were you when you started smoking?

☐☐

9. At the present time do you smoke cigarettes?

1○ Yes → *go to 11* 2○ No

10. In which year did you stop smoking?

1 9 ☐☐ year

11. How many cigarettes do/did you usually smoke per day?

☐☐ *OR* 1○ Do/did not smoke every day

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

12. The next few questions are about alcohol. In these questions when we use the word drink it means:

— one bottle of beer or glass of draft
— one glass of wine or a wine cooler
— one straight or mixed drink with one ounce and a half of hard liquor

During the past 12 months have you had a drink of any alcoholic beverage?

1○ Yes → *go to 18* 2○ No

13. There are many reasons to limit one's drinking or avoid drinking altogether. What are your reasons for not drinking?

- [01] ○ health reasons, not healthy
- [02] ○ don't like the taste
- [03] ○ don't like the effect it has on me
- [04] ○ I have seen bad examples of what alcohol can do
- [05] ○ for diet reasons, in athletic training
- [06] ○ I am afraid I will become dependent on alcohol
- [07] ○ drinking could affect my job
- [08] ○ waste of money
- [09] ○ religious reasons
- [10] ○ brought up not to drink
- [11] ○ alcoholic or had alcohol problem
- [12] ○ other

14. How often during the past 12 months did you participate in the following activities?

	Less than once a month: A few times a year	1–3 times a month: A few times a month	Once a week	More than once a week	Never
a) Spend a quiet evening at home	[01] ○	[02] ○	[03] ○	[04] ○	[05] ○
b) Spend time at someone else's home	[06] ○	[07] ○	[08] ○	[09] ○	[10] ○
c) Have friends or relatives visit your home	[11] ○	[12] ○	[13] ○	[14] ○	[15] ○
d) Go to a restaurant in the evening (excluding fast food)	[16] ○	[17] ○	[18] ○	[19] ○	[20] ○
e) Go to a restaurant for lunch (excluding fast food)	[21] ○	[22] ○	[23] ○	[24] ○	[25] ○
f) Go to a bar/tavern	[26] ○	[27] ○	[28] ○	[29] ○	[30] ○
g) Go to a club or a meeting	[31] ○	[32] ○	[33] ○	[34] ○	[35] ○

15. How many times during the past 12 months did you participate in the following special occasions or seasonal activities?

	Less than 12 times: A few times a year	12–51 times: A few times a month	52 times: Once a week	More than 52 times: More than once a week	Never
a) Leisure activities such as being at a cottage, camping or boating	[01] ○	[02] ○	[03] ○	[04] ○	[05] ○
b) Sports activities such as skiing, softball or golf	[06] ○	[07] ○	[08] ○	[09] ○	[10] ○
c) Attend a party, social gathering or wedding	[11] ○	[12] ○	[13] ○	[14] ○	[15] ○
d) Go to a concert, sports event or festival	[16] ○	[17] ○	[18] ○	[19] ○	[20] ○

16. Did you ever drink alcoholic beverages regularly?

[1] ○ Yes → *go to 37*

[2] ○ No

17. Does this mean that you have never had a drink?

[1] ○ Yes
[2] ○ No
} *go to 48*

18. I'm going to read several statements about the reasons why people drink. For each tell me if it is a reason you drink. Do you drink...

	Yes	No
a) To be sociable?	[01] ○	[02] ○
b) To add to the enjoyment of meals?	[03] ○	[04] ○
c) To feel good?	[05] ○	[06] ○
d) To help you relax?	[07] ○	[08] ○
e) To forget worries?	[09] ○	[10] ○
f) To feel less inhibited or shy?	[11] ○	[12] ○

19. During the past 12 months how often on average did you drink alcoholic beverages? Was it...

[1] ○ everyday?

[2] ○ 4–6 times a week?

[3] ○ 2–3 times a week?

[4] ○ once a week?

[5] ○ 1–3 times a month?

[6] ○ less than once a month?

20. On the days when you drank how many drinks did you usually have?

☐☐ number of drinks

21. What types of alcoholic beverages do you usually drink? *(mark all that apply)*

[1] ○ beer

[2] ○ light beer

[3] ○ wine

[4] ○ wine coolers

[5] ○ straight liquor

[6] ○ mixed liquor

[7] ○ other

22. How many times in the past 12 months have you had FIVE or more drinks on one occasion?

☐☐☐

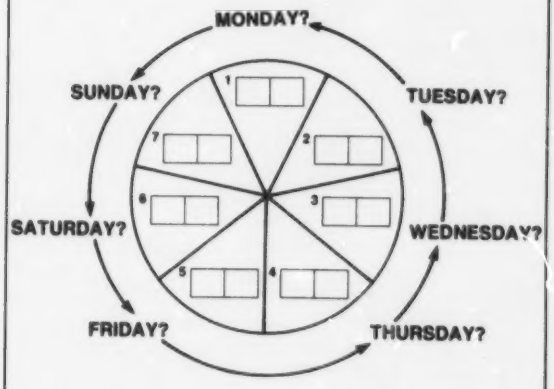
23. In the past 12 months, what is the highest number of drinks you can recall having on any one occasion?

☐☐

24. Thinking back over the last 7 days, starting with yesterday, how many drinks did you have on each day?

[1] ○ None at all → *go to 25*

How many drinks did you have on...



25. How often during the past 12 months did you participate in the following activities?

	Less than once a month — A few times a year	1–3 times a month — A few times a month	Once a week	More than once a week	Never
a) Spend a quiet evening at home	01	02	03	04	05
b) Spend time at someone else's home	06	07	08	09	10
c) Have friends or relatives visit your home	11	12	13	14	15
d) Go to a restaurant in the evening (excluding fast food)	16	17	18	19	20
e) Go to a restaurant for lunch (excluding fast food)	21	22	23	24	25
f) Go to a bar/tavern	26	27	28	29	30
g) Go to a club or a meeting	31	32	33	34	35

B. When you _____ how often do you drink? Never, less than half the time, half the time, more than half the time or always?

	Never	Less than ½ the time	½ the time	More than ½ the time	Always
a) Spend a quiet evening at home	01	02	03	04	05
b) Spend time at someone else's home	06	07	08	09	10
c) Have friends or relatives visit your home	11	12	13	14	15
d) Go to a restaurant in the evening (excluding fast food)	16	17	18	19	20
e) Go to a restaurant for lunch (excluding fast food)	21	22	23	24	25
f) Go to a bar/tavern	26	27	28	29	30
g) Go to a club or a meeting	31	32	33	34	35

C. How many drinks do you usually have?

	Number of drinks
a) Spend a quiet evening at home	1
b) Spend time at someone else's home	2
c) Have friends or relatives visit your home	3
d) Go to a restaurant in the evening (excluding fast food)	4
e) Go to a restaurant for lunch (excluding fast food)	5
f) Go to a bar/tavern	6
g) Go to a club or a meeting	7

26. How many times during the past 12 months did you participate in the following special occasions or seasonal activities?

	Less than 12 times — A few times a year	12–51 times — A few times a month	52 times — Once a week	More than 52 times — More than once a week	Never
a) leisure activities such as being at a cottage, camping or boating	01	02	03	04	05
b) sports activities such as skiing, softball or golf	06	07	08	09	10
c) Attend a party, social gathering or wedding	11	12	13	14	15
d) Go to a concert, sports event, or festival	16	17	18	19	20

B. When you _____ how often do you drink? Never, less than half the time, half the time, more than half the time or always?

	Never	Less than ½ the time	½ the time	More than ½ the time	Always
a) leisure activities such as being at a cottage, camping or boating	01	02	03	04	05
b) sports activities such as skiing, softball or golf	06	07	08	09	10
c) Attend a party, social gathering or wedding	11	12	13	14	15
d) Go to a concert, sports event, or festival	16	17	18	19	20

C. How many drinks do you usually have?

	Number of drinks
a) leisure activities such as being at a cottage, camping or boating	1
b) sports activities such as skiing, softball or golf	2
c) Attend a party, social gathering or wedding	3
d) Go to a concert, sports event, or festival	4

27. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink...

	Never	Less than once a month — A few times a year	1–3 times a month — A few times a month	Once a week	More than once a week
a) with friends?	01	02	03	04	05
b) with your spouse/ partner?	06	07	08	09	10
c) with family members or relatives?	11	12	13	14	15
d) with co-workers?	16	17	18	19	20
e) by yourself or when others were not drinking?	21	22	23	24	25

(If respondent is not married or living with a partner do not ask, and mark 'never')

28. As the price of alcoholic beverages has increased, have you...

	Yes	No
a) cut down the amount you drink (buy)?	01	02
b) switched to a cheaper brand?	03	04
c) made your own?	05	06
d) drank at home instead of going out to drink?	07	08
e) bought more duty free liquor whenever possible?	09	10
f) looked for occasions when drinks were free?	11	12

29. In the past 12 months, have you been invited to have a drink by any of the following?

	Yes	No
a) your spouse/partner *(If respondent is not married or living with a partner do not ask, and mark 'no')*	1	2
b) a family member or relative	3	4
c) a friend	5	6
d) a co-worker	7	8

30. In the past 12 months, have you taken a drink to please anyone although you did not feel like drinking?

1 Yes 2 No → *go to 31*

Was it to please...

	Yes	No
a) your spouse/partner? *(If respondent is not married or living with a partner, do not ask, and mark 'no')*	1	2
b) a family member or relative?	3	4
c) a friend?	5	6
d) a co-worker?	7	8

31. In the past 12 months, has there been an occasion when you would have liked to take a drink but did not in order to please anyone?

1 Yes 2 No → *go to 32*

Was it to please...

	Yes	No
a) your spouse/partner? *(If respondent is not married or living with a partner do not ask, and mark 'no')*	1	2
b) a family member or relative?	3	4
c) a friend?	5	6
d) a co-worker?	7	8

32. Do you drive a motor vehicle?

1 Yes 2 No → *go to 35*

33. In the past 12 months have you been in a motor vehicle accident with you as the driver, even if it wasn't your fault?

1 Yes 2 No

34. In the past 12 months, how many times have you driven after having two or more drinks in the previous hour?

☐☐ number of occurrences

35. Have you ever had any contact with the police as a result of your drinking?

[1] ○ Yes [2] ○ No

36. Was there ever a time that you felt your alcohol use had a harmful effect on...

		Was this during the past 12 months? Yes	No
a) your friendships or social life?	[01] ○ Yes →	[01] ○	[02] ○
	[02] ○ No		
b) your physical health?	[03] ○ Yes →	[03] ○	[04] ○
	[04] ○ No		
c) your outlook on life (happiness)?	[05] ○ Yes →	[05] ○	[06] ○
	[06] ○ No		
d) your home life or marriage?	[07] ○ Yes →	[07] ○	[08] ○
	[08] ○ No		
e) your work, studies or employment opportunities?	[09] ○ Yes →	[09] ○	[10] ○
	[10] ○ No		
f) your financial position?	[11] ○ Yes →	[11] ○	[12] ○
	[12] ○ No		

37. Have you ever stopped drinking altogether for a period of time?

[1] ○ Yes [2] ○ No → *go to 40*

38. When was the last time? Was it...

[1] ○ within the past 12 months?

[2] ○ 1–5 years ago?

[3] ○ over 5 years ago?

39. How long did it last?

[1] ○ still continuing
[2] ○ less than 1 month
[3] ○ 1–3 months
[4] ○ 4–6 months
[5] ○ 7–11 months
[6] ○ 1–2 years
[7] ○ 3–5 years
[8] ○ more than 5 years

40. Have you ever reduced or cut down the amount you drink without quitting completely?

[1] ○ Yes → *go to 42* [2] ○ No

41. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

[1] ○ *If 'No' in 37 and 'No' in 40 go to 46*

[2] ○ *Otherwise go to 44*

42. When was the last time? Was it...

[1] ○ within the past 12 months?

[2] ○ 1–5 years ago?

[3] ○ over 5 years ago?

43. How long did it last?

[1] ○ still continuing
[2] ○ less than 1 month
[3] ○ 1–3 months
[4] ○ 4–6 months
[5] ○ 7–11 months
[6] ○ 1–2 years
[7] ○ 3–5 years
[8] ○ more than 5 years

44. Why did you reduce drinking or quit drinking altogether?

	Yes	No
a) for reasons such as pregnancy, dieting, athletic training, etc.	[01] ○	[02] ○
b) because you were getting older	[03] ○	[04] ○
c) you thought you were drinking too much/or had a drinking problem	[05] ○	[06] ○
d) it was affecting your work, studies or employment opportunities	[07] ○	[08] ○
e) it was interfering with your family or home life	[09] ○	[10] ○
f) it was affecting your physical health	[11] ○	[12] ○
g) it was affecting your friendships or social life	[13] ○	[14] ○
h) it was affecting your financial position	[15] ○	[16] ○
i) it was affecting your outlook on life, happiness	[17] ○	[18] ○
j) because of influence from your family or friends	[19] ○	[20] ○

45. Which of the following things did you do to reduce the amount you drink, or to quit altogether?

	Yes	No
a) Skip parties or other social events?	01 ○	02 ○
b) Avoid being with friends who drink a lot?	03 ○	04 ○
c) Go to bars and taverns less often?	05 ○	06 ○
d) Limit the number of drinks you have?	07 ○	08 ○
e) Change what you drink? (eg. changed to soft drinks or light beer)	09 ○	10 ○
f) Get involved in activities that do not include drinking?	11 ○	12 ○

46. There are many services and help for people concerned about drinking. Have you ever used any of the services or help offered for yourself?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No ⟶ *go to 48*

47. Which services or help did you use?

01 ○ family member/friend

02 ○ A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous), Al-Anon, support group

03 ○ psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker

04 ○ psychiatric hospital

05 ○ minister, priest, rabbi

06 ○ doctor, nurse

07 ○ hospital, emergency department

08 ○ alcohol/drug addiction agency

09 ○ detox (detoxification) centre, halfway house

10 ○ other

48. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

1 ○ *If legally married or living with partner (1 in Q5 or 1 in Q6), go to 49*

2 ○ *Otherwise, go to 51*

49. Thinking about the past 12 months, how often has your spouse/partner had a drink? Was it...

1 ○ everyday?

2 ○ 4–6 times a week?

3 ○ 2–3 times a week?

4 ○ once a week?

5 ○ 1–3 times a month?

6 ○ less than once a month?

7 ○ don't know

8 ○ never? ⟶ *go to 51*

50. On the days when he/she drank, how many drinks did he/she usually have?

☐☐ number of drinks

51. Now I'll describe situations that people sometimes find themselves in. For each one, please tell me how much a person in that situation should feel free to drink.

Should there be...

	No drinking?	1–2 drinks?	Enough to feel the effects?	Getting drunk is sometimes OK?	Don't know
a) at a party, at someone else's home?	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○	04 ○	05 ○
b) for a man out at a bar with friends?	06 ○	07 ○	08 ○	09 ○	10 ○
c) for a woman out at a bar with friends?	11 ○	12 ○	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○
d) for a couple having dinner at home?	16 ○	17 ○	18 ○	19 ○	20 ○
e) for co-workers out to lunch?	21 ○	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○	25 ○
f) with friends at your home?	26 ○	27 ○	28 ○	29 ○	30 ○
g) when getting together with friends after work before going home?	31 ○	32 ○	33 ○	34 ○	35 ○
h) when getting together with people for sports events or recreation?	36 ○	37 ○	38 ○	39 ○	40 ○

	Yes	No	Don't know/ N/A
52. a) Have you ever spoken to somebody at work because drinking was affecting their performance?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○
b) Have you ever driven/or arranged for transportation to take someone home from a party because you thought they had too much to drink?	4 ○	5 ○	6 ○
c) Have you ever called the police after seeing a drunk person get behind the wheel or drive dangerously?	7 ○	8 ○	9 ○

53. The next few questions are about your experience with other people's drinking problems. Have you ever...

		Was this during the past 12 months? Yes	No
a) Been insulted or humiliated by someone who had been drinking?	01 ○ Yes →	01 ○	02 ○
	02 ○ No		
b) Had serious arguments or quarrels as a result of someone else's drinking?	03 ○ Yes →	03 ○	04 ○
	04 ○ No		
c) Had friendships break up as a result of someone else's drinking?	05 ○ Yes →	05 ○	06 ○
	06 ○ No		
d) Had family problems or marriage difficulties due to someone else's drinking?	07 ○ Yes →	07 ○	08 ○
	08 ○ No		
e) Been a passenger with a driver who had too much to drink?	09 ○ Yes →	09 ○	10 ○
	10 ○ No		
f) Been in a motor vehicle accident because of someone else's drinking?	11 ○ Yes →	11 ○	12 ○
	12 ○ No		
g) Had your property vandalized by someone who had been drinking?	13 ○ Yes →	13 ○	14 ○
	14 ○ No		
h) Been pushed, hit or assaulted by someone who had been drinking?	15 ○ Yes →	15 ○	16 ○
	16 ○ No		
i) Been disturbed by loud parties or the behaviour of people drinking?	17 ○ Yes →	17 ○	18 ○
	18 ○ No		
j) Had financial trouble because of someone else's drinking?	19 ○ Yes →	19 ○	20 ○
	20 ○ No		

54.

		Was this during the past 12 months? Yes	No
a) Has your spouse/ partner ever had a drinking problem?	1 ○ Yes →	1 ○	2 ○
(If respondent is not married or living with a partner do not ask, and mark 'no')	2 ○ No		
b) Has a family member or relative ever had a drinking problem?	3 ○ Yes →	3 ○	4 ○
	4 ○ No		
c) Have you ever had a friend with a drinking problem?	5 ○ Yes →	5 ○	6 ○
	6 ○ No		
d) Have you ever known a co-worker who had a drinking problem?	7 ○ Yes →	7 ○	8 ○
	8 ○ No		

55. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

1 ○ *If all 'NO' in 54, go to 58*

2 ○ *If one or more 'yes' responses, refer to the first 'yes' in 54 when asking questions 56 and 57.*

56. Did you do any of the following because of your _____'s drinking problem? Did you...

	Yes	No
a) avoid the person?	1 ○	2 ○
b) give advice?	3 ○	4 ○
c) suggest they seek professional help or help them to get assistance?	5 ○	6 ○ → *go to 58*

57. Which services or help did you suggest?

01 ○ family member/friend

02 ○ A.A.(Alcoholics Anonymous), Al-Anon, support group

03 ○ Psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker

04 ○ psychiatric hospital

05 ○ minister, priest, rabbi

06 ○ doctor, nurse

07 ○ hospital, emergency department

08 ○ alcohol/drug addiction agency

09 ○ detox (detoxification) centre, halfway house

10 ○ other

58. The next few questions refer to the use of medicines and pills in the last 30 days.

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: *If respondent is a non-drinker (No to Q12) do not ask Part C.*

	A. In the past 30 days did you take any of the following medications?	B. Was this with a doctor's order or prescription?	C. Did you consume any alcoholic beverages while using this medication?
a) aspirin or similar pain reliever (includes arthritis medicine)	01 ○ Yes 02 ○ No	01 ○ Yes 02 ○ No	01 ○ Yes 02 ○ No
b) tranquilizers such as valium	03 ○ Yes 04 ○ No	03 ○ Yes 04 ○ No	03 ○ Yes 04 ○ No
c) diet pills or stimulants	05 ○ Yes 06 ○ No	05 ○ Yes 06 ○ No	05 ○ Yes 06 ○ No
d) anti-depressants	07 ○ Yes 08 ○ No	07 ○ Yes 08 ○ No	07 ○ Yes 08 ○ No
e) codeine, demerol, morphine	09 ○ Yes 10 ○ No	09 ○ Yes 10 ○ No	09 ○ Yes 10 ○ No
f) allergy medicine such as sinutab	11 ○ Yes 12 ○ No	11 ○ Yes 12 ○ No	11 ○ Yes 12 ○ No
g) cough or cold remedies	13 ○ Yes 14 ○ No	13 ○ Yes 14 ○ No	13 ○ Yes 14 ○ No
h) penicillin or similar antibiotics	15 ○ Yes 16 ○ No	15 ○ Yes 16 ○ No	15 ○ Yes 16 ○ No
i) medicine for the heart or blood pressure	17 ○ Yes 18 ○ No	17 ○ Yes 18 ○ No	17 ○ Yes 18 ○ No
j) insulin or similar diabetic medicine	19 ○ Yes 20 ○ No	19 ○ Yes 20 ○ No	19 ○ Yes 20 ○ No
k) sleeping pills	21 ○ Yes 22 ○ No	21 ○ Yes 22 ○ No	21 ○ Yes 22 ○ No
l) stomach remedies, laxatives	23 ○ Yes 24 ○ No	23 ○ Yes 24 ○ No	23 ○ Yes 24 ○ No

59. Have you ever used any of the following?

		B. Have you used it in the past 12 months? Yes	No
a) Marijuana or hash	01 Yes →	01	02
	02 No		
b) Cocaine or crack	03 Yes →	03	04
	04 No		
c) LSD (acid)	05 Yes →	05	06
	06 No		
d) Speed (amphetamines)	07 Yes →	07	08
	08 No		
e) Heroin	09 Yes →	09	10
	10 No		

IF ALL NO IN 59 GO TO 68

60. There are many services and help for people concerned about drugs. Have you ever used any of the services or help offered for yourself?

1 Yes 2 No

61. Have you ever had any contact with the police as a result of your drug use?

1 Yes 2 No

62. *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:*

1 *If respondent has used marijuana in the past 12 months ('yes' to second part of 59a) go to 63*

2 *Otherwise, go to 68*

63. I'm going to read several statements about the reasons why people use marijuana or hash. For each tell me if that is a reason you have for using marijuana.

	Yes	No
a) To feel high	01	02
b) To relax	03	04
c) To forget worries	05	06
d) To be sociable	07	08
e) To feel less inhibited or shy	09	10
f) To see what it was like	11	12

64. How often have you used marijuana or hash in the past 12 months?

1 less than once a month

2 1–3 times a month

3 once a week

4 more than once a week

65. During the past 12 months have you used marijuana or hash in the following places?

	Yes	No
a) at a bar/tavern	01	02
b) at a private home	03	04
c) at school/university	05	06
d) at a party or social gathering	07	08
e) at a concert, sports event, festival, etc.	09	10
f) outdoors: while boating, camping, skiing, fishing	11	12

66. Have you used marijuana or hash with the following people during the last 12 months?

	Yes	No
a) with your spouse/partner *(If respondent is not married or living with a partner do not ask, and mark 'no')*	01	02
b) with a family member or relative	03	04
c) with friends	05	06
d) with co-workers	07	08
e) while alone	09	10

67. In the past 12 months have you driven within two hours of using marijuana/hash?

1 Yes 2 No

68. The next few questions concern problems with the use of illegal drugs or prescription drugs which may have been experienced by others.

	Yes	No
a) Has your spouse/partner ever had a drug problem? *(If respondent is not married or living with a partner do not ask, and mark 'no')*	1	2
b) Has a family member or relative ever had a drug problem?	3	4
c) Have you ever had a friend with a drug problem?	5	6
d) Have you ever known a co-worker who had a drug problem?	7	8

69. ***INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:***

[1] ○ *If all 'NO' in 68 ⟶ go to 72.*

[2] ○ *If one or more 'YES' responses refer to the first 'YES' in 68 when asking questions 70 and 71.*

70. Did you do any of the following because of your _____'s drug problem? Did you...

	Yes	No	
a) **avoid the person?**	[1] ○	[2] ○	
b) **give advice?**	[3] ○	[4] ○	
c) **suggest they seek professional help or help them to get assistance?**	[5] ○	[6] ○	⟶ *go to 72*

71. Which services or help did you suggest?

[01] ○ family member, friend

[02] ○ A.A.(Alcoholics Anonymous), Al-Anon, support group, Narcotics Anonymous

[03] ○ psycholcgist, psychiatrist, social worker

[04] ○ psychiatric hospital

[05] ○ minister, priest, rabbi

[06] ○ doctor, nurse

[07] ○ hospital, emergency department

[08] ○ alcohol/drug addiction agency

[09] ○ detoxification (detox) centre, half-way house

[10] ○ other

72. Have any of the following situations ever happened to you?

	Yes	No
a) **Have there been times when you would have welcomed more details from your pharmacist or doctor about side-effects of medication?**	[1] ○	[2] ○
b) **Have you ever expressed concern to a friend or relative about their use of prescription drugs?**	[3] ○	[4] ○
c) **Have you ever contacted the police because you knew of someone using drugs?**	[5] ○	[6] ○
d) **Have you ever suggested to a friend that they stop using drugs?**	[7] ○	[8] ○

73. Now we have just a few more questions to ask on how you feel about laws concerning alcohol and drugs. Do you think...

	Increase	Decrease	Same	Don't know
a) **Taxes on alcoholic beverages should be increased, decreased or remain the same?**	[01] ○	[02] ○	[03] ○	[04] ○
b) **Beer and liquor store hours should be increased, decreased or remain the same?**	[05] ○	[06] ○	[07] ○	[08] ○
c) **The legal drinking age should be raised, lowered or remain the same?**	[09] ○	[10] ○	[11] ○	[12] ○
d) **Efforts to prevent drunken customers being served should be increased, decreased or remain the same?**	[13] ○	[14] ○	[15] ○	[16] ○
e) **Government's advertising against drinking should be increased, decreased or remain the same?**	[17] ○	[18] ○	[19] ○	[20] ○
f) **Alcohol or drug education and prevention programs should be increased, decreased or remain the same?**	[21] ○	[22] ○	[23] ○	[24] ○
g) **Treatment programs should be increased, decreased or remain the same?**	[25] ○	[26] ○	[27] ○	[28] ○

74. Do you think alcoholic beverages should be available in the corner stores?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No 3 ○ Don't know

75. Do you think alcoholic beverages should have warning labels about possible health hazards?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No 3 ○ Don't know

76. Should the government prohibit wine, liquor and beer advertising on T.V.?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No 3 ○ Don't know

77. Should the government prohibit wine/liquor/beer companies from sponsoring sporting or cultural events?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No 3 ○ Don't know

78. We would like your opinion about programs to reduce problems with alcohol, abuse of medication, and illegal drug use. Do you think...

	Very effective	Moderately effective	Not at all effective	Don't know/ No opinion
a) self help programs such as AA, are very effective, moderately effective, not effective at all?	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○	04 ○
b) emergency telephone services are very effective, moderately effective, not effective at all?	05 ○	06 ○	07 ○	08 ○
c) community prevention efforts such as providing workshops and information on alcohol and drugs are very effective, moderately effective, not effective at all?	09 ○	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
d) treatment by social workers or medical staff in the area of alcohol and drugs are very effective, moderately effective, not effective at all?	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○	16 ○

79. The possession of marijuana is currently illegal in Canada. Do you think a person should get a criminal record if he/she is caught possessing marijuana?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No 3 ○ Don't know

80. Do the following problems exist in your community or neighbourhood enough for you to be concerned?

	Yes	No
a) drinking and driving?	01 ○	02 ○
b) family conflicts related to alcohol use?	03 ○	04 ○
c) public fights or disturbances from alcohol use?	05 ○	06 ○
d) alcohol related health problems?	07 ○	08 ○
e) problems in the workplace due to alcohol use?	09 ○	10 ○
f) misuse of prescription drugs and over the counter drugs?	11 ○	12 ○
g) illegal drug use or criminal activity due to alcohol or drugs?	13 ○	14 ○

81. Now I would like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

How much do you currently weigh?

1 ☐☐☐ pounds OR 2 ☐☐☐ kilograms

82. How tall are you?

1 ☐ feet ☐☐ inches OR 2 ☐☐☐ centimetres

83. What is the highest grade or level of education you have ever completed?

1 ○ No schooling
2 ○ Elementary
3 ○ Some } secondary
4 ○ Completed } secondary
5 ○ Some } community college, technical college, CEGEP, nurse's training
6 ○ Completed } community college, technical college, CEGEP, nurse's training
7 ○ Some } university or teacher's college
8 ○ Completed } university or teacher's college
9 ○ Other education or training

84. Which of the following best describes your main activity during the past 12 months? Were you mainly...

1 ○ **Working at a job or business** → *go to 86*
2 ○ **Looking for work** → *go to 85*
3 ○ **A student** } *go to 88*
4 ○ **Retired** } *go to 88*
5 ○ **Keeping house** } *go to 88*
6 ○ other } *go to 88*

85. Did you have a job at any time during the past 12 months?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No ⟶ *go to 88*

86. What kind of business, industry or service is/was it that you work/worked for?

87. What kind of work do/did you do?

88. In the past FIVE years, have you been continuously unemployed for a year or longer (that is not being paid for work but looking for work)?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No

89. What language do you speak at home now *(if more than one language, which is spoken most often)?*

1 ○ English
2 ○ French
3 ○ German
4 ○ Italian
5 ○ Chinese
6 ○ Other

90. Which ethnic or cultural group do you belong to?

01 ○ Canadian
02 ○ French
03 ○ English (British)
04 ○ German
05 ○ Scottish
06 ○ Irish
07 ○ Italian
08 ○ Ukrainian
09 ○ Dutch
10 ○ Chinese
11 ○ Jewish
12 ○ Polish
13 ○ Portugese
14 ○ Other

91. What if any is your religion?

01 ○ None ⟶ *go to 93*
02 ○ Roman Catholic
03 ○ United Church
04 ○ Anglican
05 ○ Presbyterian
06 ○ Baptist
07 ○ Pentecostal
08 ○ Lutheran
09 ○ Greek Orthodox
10 ○ Ukrainian Catholic
11 ○ Jewish
12 ○ Jehovah's Witness
13 ○ Mennonite
14 ○ Islam
15 ○ Hindu
16 ○ Other

92. Do you consider yourself to be very religious, moderately religious, or not very religious?

1 ○ Very religious
2 ○ Moderately religious
3 ○ Not very religious

93. Are there any children under 15 living in the household?

1 ○ Yes 2 ○ No

How many are...

5 years old or less? 1 ☐☐
6 to 11 years old? 2 ☐☐
12 to 14 years old? 3 ☐☐

94. What was your household's total income from all sources before taxes and deductions for 1988? Was it...

10 ○ Less than $20,000
- 11 ○ Less than $10,000
  - 13 ○ Less than $5,000
  - 14 ○ $5,000 or more
- 12 ○ $10,000 or more
  - 15 ○ Less than $15,000
  - 16 ○ $15,000 or more

20 ○ $20,000 or more
- 21 ○ Less than $40,000
  - 23 ○ Less than $30,000
  - 24 ○ $30,000 or more
- 22 ○ $40,000 or more
  - 25 ○ Less than $60,000
  - 26 ○ $60,000 or more

97 ○ no income
98 ○ don't know

95. How many household members contributed to this income?

1 ○ one

2 ○ two

3 ○ three

4 ○ four or more

THANK RESPONDENT

Comments: